

GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
JAN 19 1902

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 27. No. 1.

JANUARY, 1902.

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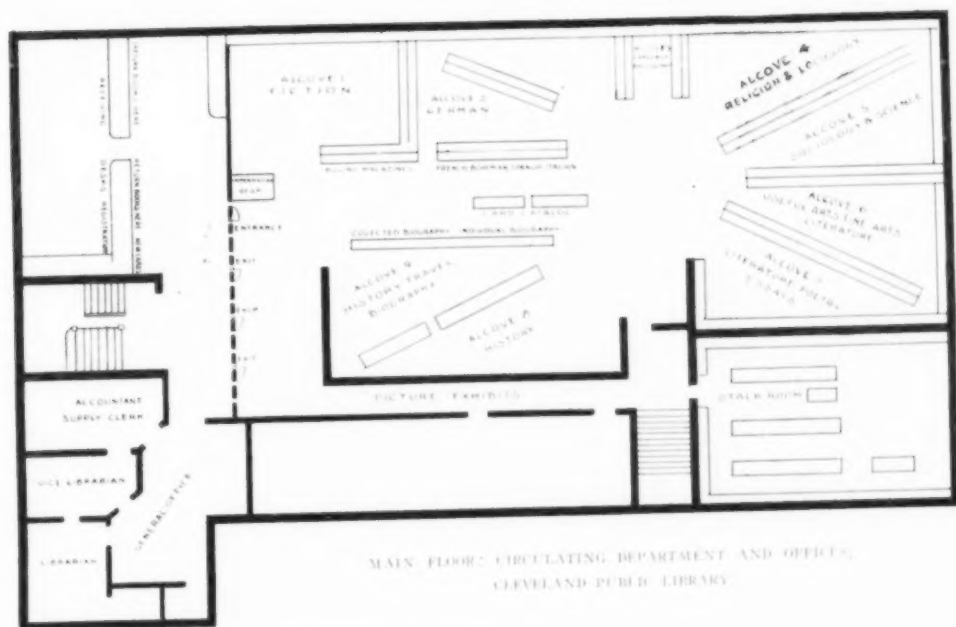
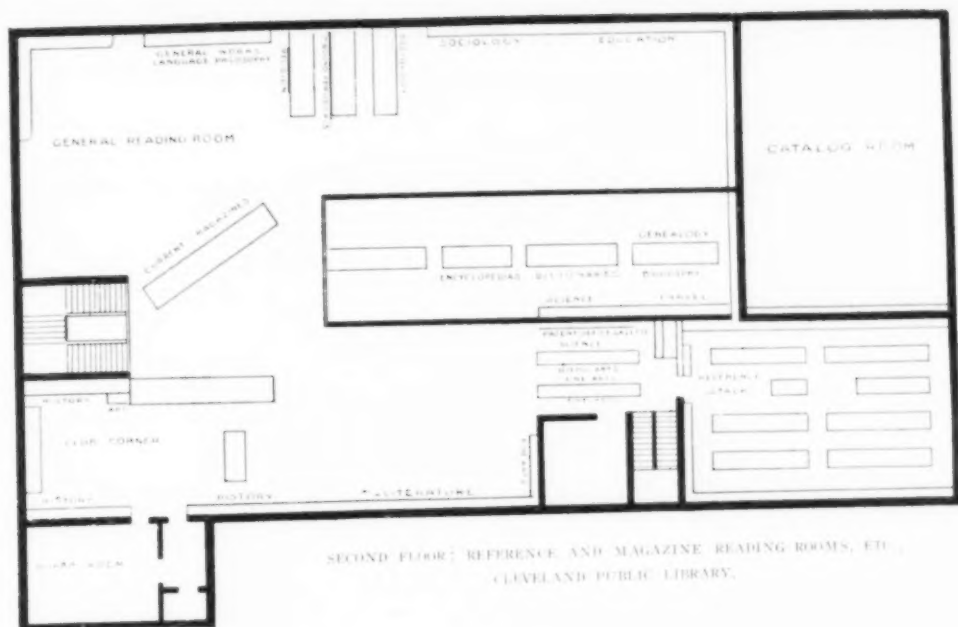
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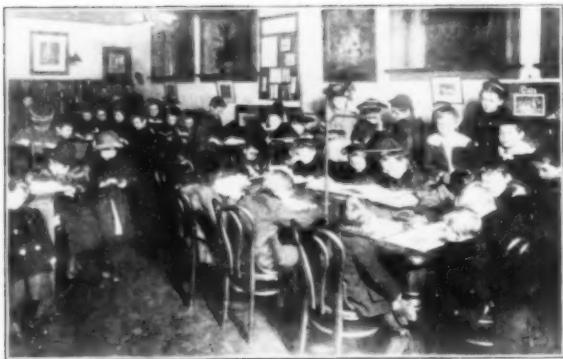
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 27.

JANUARY, 1902.

No. 1

LIBRARY extension, in the sense of the development of individual libraries, made the opening year of the new century a remarkable one in American library history. There has probably never been any record of public benefaction equalling that made by Mr. Carnegie during the twelve-month just closed, which in the library field alone reached the immense sum of nearly fourteen million dollars. Mr. Carnegie's gifts have ranged in amount from millions to hundreds; they have been scattered through thirty-three states, Porto Rico, the Dominion of Canada and British Columbia; reaching in all 153 places. Nor have they meant simply the establishment of so many public buildings. The conditions upon which they are granted involve the introduction, where it did not already exist, of a new feature into civic life, ensuring at least a permanent foundation, and holding great possibilities for the future. Indeed, this general development of, and interest in library buildings, give opportunity, as never before, to put into operation the theories and ideals of library work evolved during the last quarter century, and to a remarkable degree the activities of the past year have been directed to the improvement of mechanism and the co-ordination of effort. In both directions a first place has been taken by the Library of Congress, which is now assuming its proper place as a national center of information and practical help; while in the establishment of the great Carnegie Institution at Washington there is foreshadowed for the new year a further agency for the development of bibliographical research and efficiency.

INTERNATIONAL library gatherings were not a feature of the year. Abroad the English, German and Italian associations held their annual conventions, and at home the American Library Association conference at Waukesha was one of the largest and most varied in the history of that body, admirably repre-

sentative of the enthusiasm and energy of the middle west. The extreme east will be the meeting-place in 1902, and the Boston and Magnolia conference, set, as it will be, in the region where libraries are most plentiful, is likely to make a record of its own in the point of attendance. State library associations, while not increased in number, held successful meetings, and in New York and Massachusetts plans for direct local work by means of "library institutes" were developed. The list of state library commissions has been extended by four—Nebraska, Washington, Idaho and Delaware; and a beginning has been made toward co-operative work among the commissions, at least in the selection of books and the issue of lists and bulletins.

BIBLIOGRAPHICALLY, the year's record included the "American Catalogue" volume for 1895-1900; the revision of the "A. L. A. Index" to general literature; the "abridged Poole"; and the several catalogs and checklists issued in handsome form by the Library of Congress. The long-expected Larned bibliography of American history was again deferred, but should make its appearance early this year. The Chicago co-operative list of serials and transactions, published under the auspices of the Chicago Library Club, appeared as an admirable example of the sort of work that may be usefully undertaken by local library associations; and the literature of classification was enriched by the scholarly monograph of Dr. E. C. Richardson. The transfer of the issue of printed catalog cards from the A. L. A. Publishing Board to the Library of Congress has relieved that body from a large burden of current work, and leaves it free for other bibliographical undertakings; while the enterprise of the Library of Congress in this direction, bearing, as it does, immediate relation to all the libraries of the country, was easily the event of prime interest and importance in the year.

Communications.

COUNTY LIBRARIES IN WYOMING.

CINCINNATI and Van Wert, Ohio, each claim the distinction of priority in the matter of inaugurating the county library movement. Indiana has also been heard. Before the discussion is closed I wish to call attention to a law passed by the territory of Wyoming in 1886. It provides that when a suitable place for the library is guaranteed the county commissioners of any county shall levy annually a tax of one-eighth to one-half mill for the establishment and maintenance of a public library. It shall be located at the county seat, and be free to all the residents of the county. Control of the fund and management of the library are vested in a board of three trustees appointed by the commissioners. When no other place can be secured without expense, accommodations shall be provided in the best situated school building available. The trustees shall appoint a librarian, keep full records, and make detailed reports. "The best possible provision shall be specially made for the convenient use of the books by the residents out of the town wherein the library is situated."

Although this is the only law in the state at present providing for local libraries, it belongs under the head of county library legislation.

WILLIAM F. YUST.

STATE LIBRARY, }
Albany, N. Y. }

TO LIBRARIANS OF NEW YORK STATE.

THE 1901 meeting of the Library Association of New York State emphasized the possibility and desirability of mutual help. Since the meeting, the officers of the association have had opportunity to observe some valuable work which has been done in the state; for example, the librarian of Ilion Public Library has prepared for publication a very excellent little list of references for Sunday school workers; the Webster Free Library has held an exhibit of North American Indian curiosities which the New York *Sun* noticed at length.

The Ilion list would be almost, if not quite, as useful elsewhere as in Ilion, and the *Sun* article has much that might be suggestive to other libraries.

Unquestionably, numbers of other individual lines of activity are at work in all parts of the state which the officers of the association have not seen, and which are generally unknown.

The officers of the association believe it to be possible and desirable to start a sort of clearing house where information of all these lines of individual effort will be gathered, and from whence the information so gathered can be again distributed to other libraries

which could appropriately gain suggestion for adaptation to their own needs.

The officers of the association therefore ask every librarian throughout the state to send to the president, Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y., every little list that they publish, every item of library news that is published in local papers, short accounts of any experiments that they may make throughout the year. This request is not made for Miss Hazeltine's benefit, but that she may have opportunity to collect and compare ideas of library progress to redistribute for intelligence throughout the state. No one library originates all the bright and useful ideas.

If every librarian in the state will respond, the officers of the association believe that the body of material brought together and the power of inspiration concentrated may mean much to the library intelligence and progress of New York state.

THERESA ELMENDORF, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY }
ASSOCIATION. }

COLLECTION OF DR. KAIBEL.

THE writer has been asked to make known through the medium of your paper that the library of the late Dr. Kaibel, Professor of Greek and Latin at the University of Göttingen, will be offered for sale in its entirety, and that a manuscript catalog in a few copies is being prepared to be sent to libraries for inspection. Applications should be made to Professor Dr. Carl Dziatzko, Universitäts-Bibliothek, Göttingen, Germany. The library contains about 4000 bound volumes in good condition and some 3000-4000 pamphlets, and is particularly rich in periodicals, reproductions of inscriptions and reprints.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

THE JOHN CREEAR LIBRARY, }
Chicago. }

ANNE MANNING: A FINAL WORD.

IF C. Dalmas will again read the article Rathbone, Hannah Mary, in the "Dictionary of national biography," he will find that Anne Manning and Mrs. Rathbone are *not* "one and the same person." The writer of the article is comparing "Lady Willoughby's diary" with Anne Manning's "Life of Mary Powell," and nowhere states that Mrs. Rathbone "in 1850 published Anne Manning's 'Life of Mary Powell.'" Since the appearance of my query in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL, I have received the Supplement to the "Dictionary of national biography" and in v. 3, p. 137 is given a good account of Anne Manning, which confirms what I then suspected, that the "American catalogue, 1895-1900," and Kirk's "Supplement to Allibone" were wrong in calling her Mrs. Rathbone. CATALOGER.

SHELF CLASSIFICATION OF MUSIC.

BY CLARENCE W. AYER, *Librarian Brockton (Mass.) Public Library.*

To the library world in general the classification of music, particularly of music scores, has, up to within a few years, been of little moment, in spite of the widespread interest in music, from its special nature and appeal as one of the fine arts. Every library, no matter how small, must procure books on music: something of history and biography, a little theory and technique, methods of vocal hygiene and the like, because of their comparative popularity and cheapness in price. But beyond an occasional opera or oratorio, song-book or collection of piano-forte duets—often the result of random gifts—few libraries of moderate size have as yet been obliged to make any special provision for music scores: for the music itself, as distinguished from what is written about it. The needs of large college and public libraries, however, and the accidents of large gifts, liable anytime and anywhere, even to small libraries, call for adequate provision by classification, not less for music than for any other special subject.

Of the systems of music classification that have come especially to my notice, I may claim familiarity from experience with two—that of the Dewey Decimal classification, longest and best known throughout the country, and that of the Harvard College collection which I helped to make—a newcomer of only four years' standing. Of the others one is so simple as to be capable of dismissal with a word of explanation and commendation, that of the excellent library of the Y. W. C. A., of New York City. This employs the Dewey classification for works on music, but shifts, for collections and scores, to a compact and comprehensive notation like that now used by many public libraries for the class Biography. A capital M, standing for the class Music, is followed by the Cutter symbols, to three figures, for individual composers and compilers. An opera of Wagner's, for instance, would be numbered M-W135.1, decimal dots marking the accessions.

Another system, although simpler still, compels recognition because of the importance of one large library that employs it, the Boston

Public Library. This is little more than a *shelf* arrangement in the most limited sense of the term. In some portions of the new and magnificent Allen Brown collection, as well as throughout the old music stack, the size of shelf determines the place of the book, scores in quarto form and 12mo works on music being consigned to separate alcoves or other portions of the stack room, sometimes regardless of composer or class. A fixed-shelf numbering, moreover, precludes, once for all, the possibility of class or composer grouping for future accessions. Only the remarkable completeness of the new Allen Brown collection, especially with respect to opera scores, disguises the insufficiency of the shelf arrangement, for each new score added by the continued interest and generosity of the original donor must be relegated to a new corner of the music room, far away, maybe, from its fellows.

This fixed classification would, to my mind, be intolerable for any collection with open, or even restricted, access to the shelves. It serves, however, its purpose for the Allen Brown collection, because its shelves are inaccessible even to specialists, except through the medium of the shelf attendants within the room. It serves well enough, also, for the old stack, so long as it remains sealed to the public, but such an arrangement hardly deserves the name of classification. The books could be found, to be sure, in the course of time, but so could they in a library of 1,000,000 vols., if numbered merely by accession, from 1 up to 1,000,000, but that would not be classification.

There remains, for consideration in passing, Mr. Cutter's disposition of music in his new Expansive classification. His scheme for music has been for some years in contemplation and experiment, first, at the Boston Athenæum, and next at the Forbes Library, Northampton, by collaboration with Professor Gow, then of the music department of Smith College, now of Vassar College. A copy of this scheme proved of great service when I began work upon the Harvard collection, and for it I now express publicly to Mr. Cutter

my deep gratitude. The classification not having yet been put forth in its entirety, being one of the latest classes of the Expansive classification to receive the author's final attention, it is not in the same position for comparison as the others. Its outline, as far as already published, suggests a cross between the D. C. and the Harvard classification in respect to grouping of details, leaning towards the former, in the separation of scores of individual composers according to class, and towards the latter, in the order of arrangement for the divisions under the works on music.

Undoubtedly the most elaborate and exhaustive classification of music yet devised and put to the test of successful operation, is that of the large and valuable collection of the Harvard College Library. After the enlargement of the stack, in 1896, by the rebuilding of the old reading room in the transept of Gore Hall, the music collection was among the first to be reclassified, and enjoys the distinction of being the first to be completed. The brief outline of its scheme of shelf-classification and notation to follow, will have, perhaps, an added interest in that it may illustrate the newer Harvard system of shelf-classification in general, as applied to all the newly-arranged groups of subjects, Fine arts, Philosophy, Economics, etc., and as distinguished from the older groups of Language, History and Literature (American, English, French, and German). The latter had long ago been arranged under an elaborate and ingenious system of fixed-shelf numbering, far superior to that of the old Boston Public Library, and indeed developed from it by the late Justin Winsor, but now found to have become inadequate to the needs of large and rapidly increasing subdivisions of important groups like American and English history and literature.

A consideration of the scheme of notation for the Harvard collection will make plainer its scheme of classification. The class mark for music is the recognized dictionary abbreviation, Mus. Divisions and subdivisions of the general subject are given running numbers from 1 to 895, all well within three figures. Under each division and subdivision the books are entered simply by accession (Mus. 1.1, Mus. 1.2, etc.), unless otherwise specified, letters for indicating notation being

avoided after the general class mark for Music, (Mus.) Important and growing divisions are given alphabetical numbering, by the use, as needed, of 26 running figures. The series of nearly 900 numbers is apportioned according to an arbitrary and elaborate, but logical arrangement of all musical knowledge and literature, as based upon an actual, working collection of over 5000 volumes.

In this apportionment of numbers the first large block is taken up by the *Works on Music*, employing about one-half the whole series of running numbers, from 1-400; the second large block, from 401 to 600, is given to *Collections* (in the limited, technical sense of books containing works by more than two composers); the third block, from 601 to 895, disposes of the largest group of all, *Scores of Individual composers*, including individual biography and criticism under each composer. This last and most important group is arranged alphabetically by composers, the numbers from 601 to 895 being made into a two-letter alphabetical table, adapted and enlarged from the older one of Mr. Cutter's. In shelf space, as at present adjusted, the Harvard collection of music occupies four long rows of the new stack, with nine upright sections to each row, and from five to eight shelves in each section. This adjustment does not imply close shelving, as in the Allen Brown collection, but rather the distribution of gaps after all important groups, which will allow ample provision for growth for at least ten years to come.

CONDENSED OUTLINE OF CLASSIFICATION:

I. WORKS ON MUSIC (Mus. 1-400.)

Mus.

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1-26 | PERIODICALS (A-Z). |
| 30 | Societies. |
| 35-42 | BIBLIOGRAPHY, with subdivisions. |
| 45, 50 | Dictionaries, directories. |
| 52, 55 | Year-books, programmes, etc. |
| 57 | Festivals and celebrations. |
| 59 | TRACTS (General bound miscellany). |
| 60-85 | GENERAL WORKS (essays) (A-Z). |
| 87-98 | General specials — Influence of music, Women in music, etc. |
| 100 | Aesthetics. |
| 105, 107 | BIOGRAPHY — Collected, general and special. |
| 110-135 | Individual — Singers, players, et al., <i>not</i> composers, (A-Z). |

- 140-165 HISTORY — General (A-Z). 483-495 By kinds, oratorios, masses, etc.
 170-177 By periods, ancient, mediaeval, 496-7 Solo songs, special voice.
 modern. 500-2 Secular — Operas.
 180-200 Local — By countries (special list). 504 Cantatas, odes, incidental music,
 202-204 Special — Arabian, Hebrew, sav- 505-523 Part songs, quartets, etc. (mixed,
 age nations. male, and female voices).
 210-230 By classes — Sacred, with subdi- 525 Solo songs — General.
 visions. 528 Special voice.
 240-270 Secular, with subdivisions. 530-549 Local, national, etc., by coun-
 272-280 Instrumental, with subdivisions. tries.
 282-9 THEORY AND COMPOSITION — History 550 Minstrel songs.
 — General and General special. 552-6 Patriotic and war songs.
 Elements. 558 Society songs — Masonic, etc.
 295 Composition — General. 559-564 Students' songs (male and fe-
 298 Harmony and thorough bass male voices).
 300-325 (A-Z). 567 Temperance songs.
 327-8 Counterpoint, canon and fugue. 570 COLLECTIONS — Texts and librettos—
 330 Form and analysis. General.
 335 Instrumentation and orchestra- 571-596 Individual (A-Z), by original title.
 tion.
 340-2 INSTRUMENTS — General — History, 483-895).
 construction, technique, instruc- (Including Individual biography and criticisms. Dis-
 tion. tribution of Composer numbers according to a
 345-9 Individual — Piano — History, etc. two-letter alphabetical table adapted and enlarged
 352-5 Organ — History, etc. from that of Mr. Cutter.)
 357-8 Violin — History, etc. BOOK NUMBERS, following Composer num-
 360-385 Other (A-Z), by English names. bers (1-999).
 390 VOICE AND SINGING—Physiology and 1-50 COMPLETE WORKS (with Thematic
 hygiene. catalogues).
 391 Technique. SEPARATE WORKS — Instrumental [by
 392-4 Instruction — Single voice, etc. classes, as above].
 396-400 School song books. 51-280 Orchestral — Symphonies, over-
 tures, concertos, etc. (full scores
 and arrangements).
 281-400 Chamber music — Nonets to duos.
 401-500 Solo — Pianos, organs, and other
 instruments.
 501-600 Vocal — Sacred — Oratorios to
 songs.
 601-750 Secular — Operas to songs.
 751-999 LITERARY WORKS — Autobiography,
 letters, etc.; Biography and crit-
 icism.
 [The distribution of book numbers may be
 varied for composers no longer living, like
 Handel and Wagner, whose works belong
 chiefly to one class. With such the numbers
 for that class may be extended back or for-
 ward through several hundreds.]
 From this outline of the Harvard scheme
- II. COLLECTIONS (Mus. 401-600).
 [Books containing music by more than two composers.]
 401-5 COLLECTIONS — General — Ms., etc.
 408 Instrumental — General.
 409-418 Orchestral and chamber music.
 420-445 Special instruments, not piano
 or organ (A-Z).
 446-8 Piano — Eight and four hands
 etc.
 450-3 Four hands (duets) — Gen-
 eral and special.
 455 Operas and overtures.
 456-7 Marches and dances.
 460-7 Two hands (solo)—[Cf. 450-
 7].
 470-2 Organ — General and special.
 475-8 COLLECTIONS — Vocal — General.
 480-2 Sacred — General and special.

of shelf-classification it may be seen that the division *Periodicals* occupies the first place, and logically so, I think, as compared with the D. C. This division forms, also, the first alphabetical arrangement (Mus. 1-26). The numbering, therefore, for the first periodical whose title began with A would be Mus. 1.1; for the second, Mus. 1.2; and so on, by accession, letters after the class mark forming no part of the Harvard notation. The first periodical whose title began with B would take the mark Mus. 2.1; the second under the same letter would be Mus. 2.2; and so on, the number for each letter being drawn from printed tables at hand, for all later alphabetical divisions, as well as for *Periodicals*.

Next in order stands the closely related group, *Societies*. Its shelf number, Mus. 30, and the skip over the intervening numbers, 27 to 29, illustrate the next fundamental characteristic of the newer Harvard shelf-classification, namely, the distribution of the divisions and subdivisions of the subject at varying intervals of the numbering series. This detail is of great importance. By providing elasticity for the introduction of new divisions and subdivisions, perhaps not now foreseen or needed, it ensures the logical permanence and workability of the whole scheme, without resort to the complication of the notation by sub-dots from any group; and it further overcomes the insuperable objections to a fixed-shelf classification, if classification is to count for anything at all.

As to the significance of the divisions and subdivisions following the first two just described in detail, the reading of the condensed outline must now suffice. At every step the main object and purpose of the classification was kept in mind—convenience of study and reference in college work. Only advanced pupils in attendance upon the courses in composition given under the direction of Professor J. K. Paine, head of the Music Department at Harvard, and a few other musical specialists, are allowed free access to the shelves; but for them an adequate arrangement, especially of scores, in the way they should be most likely to study them, would bring economy of labor and time in their work of research. Elaborate, indeed, as the classification is, it is based upon the existence of books to justify it, and almost every

subdivision, no matter how minute, means at least one book behind it, and not a mere scheme upon paper. Still, great care and study were also shown in the apportionment of numbers, and of gaps between them, in order to provide for the expansion of headings, and for all future needs, in so far as they might be anticipated.

The inclusion of all the works by one composer under one general group, and the consequent disregard of grouping by class, make the last of the main divisions of the whole subject far larger and more important than any one group of the Decimal or the Expansive classification. This is inevitable and to be desired. Full recognition, however, is made of class grouping by the book—or score—numbers under the Individual Composer, as shown in the scheme at the end of the outline. For each composer of importance the arrangement of his works upon the shelves is as comprehensive and detailed as that of the best dictionaries of music, Champin and Apthorp's being first in mind for comparison. This coincides, however, with that given for the large group, *Collections*, editions of complete works being placed first, followed by editions of separate scores in the order of kind and form, the larger work preceding the lesser. The entries under each subdivision are by accession, and as far as possible by opus marks, the principle of leaving gaps for editions of full scores and arrangements being employed here, as before in the general scheme.

This scheme of numbering for the works under each composer is, as must be admitted, approximately *fixed*, and consequently liable to objection because it may at some time and place run short. Yet it is so extended and comprehensive that it has proved adequate to the demands of the most prolific and versatile of composers. With composers no longer living the problem is a comparatively easy one; but it is less so with living composers. Cases have arisen, too, in which departures from the strict numbering for individual scores have been made to great advantage, as with Handel and Wagner. The chief works of the former being oratorios, of the latter, operas, two-thirds of the whole series of score numbers might be assigned to each group, and the elasticity of the distribution increased to that extent.

The consideration of the notation will not be complete without an illustration of the actual process of assigning a number to a score of some special composer, similar to that given of the first group *Periodicals*. Take, for instance, a full score of the first symphony of Beethoven. From the two-letter table beginning with 601, the composer number for *Be* is found to be 628. Prefix to this the class mark Mus.: add .1 to 628 for the first *Be* (for Beethoven); and to that suffix .61, from the scheme of classification for book, or score, numbers, and the complete number for the work will then be Mus. 628.1.61. From this it may be observed that double dots, or decimal points, form a common characteristic of the Harvard scheme of development for subdivisions.

This classification of the Harvard collection has been explained in some detail, not only because it is newer and less generally known than the D. C. or the E. C., but also because, to my mind, it stands upon a more logical and practical basis. It has worked well for four years in a large college library. Copies of it have been requested by a number of large and important libraries throughout the country, from the Library of Congress at Washington to McGill University at Montreal. It represents, indeed, principles of shelf-classification new and original. Modified and condensed, it might well serve the purpose of the smallest library, for its main outlines are simple, even if its details are elaborate.

The very limited call for scores, especially those for full orchestra, and their great expense, as compared with that of the average work *on* music, will, I am free to admit, prove prohibitive barriers to their purchase for small libraries. I recognize, also, that libraries, large or small, which follow the D. C., the E. C., or any other classification, would naturally and wisely hesitate to make radical departures from the classification already in use, in the interest of any special group like Music.

Still, it is worth while to note the shifts for convenience of shelving made by various libraries. Miss Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library, meets the difficulty by placing all her music scores on special shelves in the reference library, quite apart from the rest of the books of the group. The Brookline Pub-

lic Library, which has already one of the best collections of music in New England, finds its old numbering scheme, which is a free modification of the D. C., unsatisfactory and cumbersome, but it adheres strongly to its preference for the arrangement of composers by classes. A most simple and ingenious modification of the D. C. for separating scores from works *on* music, and incidentally the larger from the smaller books, has been adopted by the Somerville Public Library. This consists merely in prefixing a capital M to the D. C. figures of the Music group (780-9) in the mark for scores. This has much to commend it, because it helps to solve the difficult question of shelving, upon which I have had little time to dwell. Most scores, being quartos or large octavos, demand wide shelving; most books *on* music being 12mos, need only ordinary shelving. In all this the D. C. fails: the Harvard classification gains, chiefly because of its adherence to the composer arrangements for scores. For small libraries book-dummies may serve for marks of separation, and be adequate for all ordinary needs. The moment, however, the collection begins to grow on the side of scores, the usefulness of dummies is much lessened.

A gift to the Brockton Public Library of a music collection containing over 100 scores, chiefly church music, brought home to me the advisability of an attempt to combine some of the advantages of the Harvard scheme with those of the D. C., which is there followed for the main scheme of classification, but with radical modifications, as made long ago and to excellent purpose, by a former librarian, Miss Myra F. Southworth, now librarian of the Public Library of Keene, N. H. The result of the modification was shown in the "Special list" for the Brockton Library *Bulletin* of last June and July, and by it has been gained, as I think, greater clearness and consistency in details and greater simplicity of notation, without disturbing the general scheme.

This modification of the D. C. may be tabulated as follows, the numbers being changed from 580-589, as marked in the *Bulletin*, to 780-789, for the sake of conformity with the older usage:

780 Music, General works *on*. [As D. C., without subdivisions.]

- 781 THEORY. [As D. C., with insertion indicated below.]
- 782 DRAMATIC MUSIC, Works on.
- 782.1 to .5 Opera scores. [As D. C.]
- 782.6 Light and comic opera; opera bouffe.
- 782.7 Cantatas and operettas.
- 782.8 Pantomimes; masks; incidental music.
- 782.9 Opera Librettos (by original titles).
- 783 SACRED MUSIC, Works on.
- 783.1-9 Music, under subdivisions as D. C.
- 784 VOCAL MUSIC (secular), Works on.
- 784.1 Instruction and exercises; methods; schools; tonic sol-fa.
- 784.2 Collections—Sole and General.
- 784.3 Part-songs, duets, trios, quartets, choruses, etc.
- 784.4 Popular ballads; national songs, etc.
- 784.5 Negro minstrelsy; plantation songs.
- 784.6 College, society songs, etc.
- 784.7 Festivals.
- 784.8 Other.
- 784.9 Individual composers (A-Z).
- 785 INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, Works on.
- 785.1-9 Music, under subdivisions as D. C.
- 786 PIANOFORTE AND PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Works on. [History, manufacture, etc.]
- 786.1 Instruction and exercises; methods.
- 786.2 Collections—Two hands (solo), including arrangements of orchestral works.
- 786.3 Four hands (duets) and more, including arrangements of orchestral works.
- 786.4 Dances and marches.
- 786.5 Individual composers (A-Z).
- 786.6 ORGAN, Works on. [History, building, etc.]
- 786.7 Instruction and Collections; organ methods and schools.
- 786.8 Individual composers (A-Z).
- 786.9 Cabinet Organ; melodeon, etc. [History, music, etc.]
- 787-789 STRINGED TO PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS, as D. C.

From this modification it may be seen that the groups *Music in general* (780), *Sacred Music* (783), *Instrumental music* (785), and

the last three groups of *Stringed, Wind and Percussion instruments* (787-9) remain the same, the first group (780) having no subdivisions whatever. Under *Theory* (781), Canon and Fugue should be included with Counterpoint (781-4), and the reference in the D. C. Index should be enlarged accordingly.

Under the group *Dramatic music* (782), no separate provision having been made for Librettos, the subheadings *Comic and Satirical opera*, and *Opera bouffe*, are combined under (782.6); the subheadings which follow are pushed back one number (782.7, 782.8); the latter enlarged so as to read: *Pantomimes, Masks, Incidental music*, etc.; and *Librettos* placed last (782.9), with alphabetical arrangement by original title.

The group *Vocal Music* (784) is much changed, being made to include all works on secular vocal music, general and special, not books of instruction or method. The latter, being generally of distinct character and large size are placed next (784.1). With this subdivision ends the Works on vocal music, all the remaining subdivisions being used for vocal music itself: *Collections* (784.2 to 784.8, rearranged) and *Individual Song Composers* in one alphabetical group (784.9).

In this concentration of individual song composers into one group is shown a first application to the D. C. of the leading principle of the Harvard classification of scores, but this is still within the group Vocal music. Viewed from this standpoint, the D. C. subdivisions for vocal scores seem exasperatingly elaborate and superfluous. It is classification gone mad for no purpose. There is, to my mind, no gain whatever, from any standpoint, in spreading the secular songs of one composer over a half-dozen subdivisions, granting that he should write in as many forms. Better place them all together under one subdivision, even if the principle of grouping by Individual composers is carried no farther.

The next group to undergo considerable modification is *Piano and Organ* (786). Under this whole number are included Works on the Pianoforte (a better form) and Pianoforte Music, general and special, history, manufacture, form, etc. The first subdivisions (786.1) includes (as under 784.1) books on instruction and method. *Collections of piano-*

forte music take three more subdivisions (786.2 to 786.4). The next subdivision (786.5) marks another radical departure from the D. C. similar to that made under *Vocal Music*, by grouping together all Individual composers of pianoforte music, regardless of class.

The latter portion of this group is condensed from the D. C. for the *Organ: Works about the instrument, history, building, etc.* (786.6); *Instruction and Collections* (786.7) — a double group for the special reason that most books of instruction are virtually collections; *Individual Organ Composers* (786.8) and *Cabinet Organ, etc.* (786.9), as with the D. C.

Of the remaining groups under Music (787-789) it can now merely be said that their arrangement shows logical consistency at the expense of practical convenience. For the sake of the look on paper *Percussion Instruments* are given a whole number (789), which is then subdivided in the usual decimal way. It is indeed a pity that a large and important group like *Pianoforte Music* could not have had the benefit of the Harvard scheme of running numbers, say the whole of 786 and 787, with their decimal subdivisions; and that the relatively unimportant

group of *Percussion Instruments* might not have been relegated to a high dot, 789.91, for instance, which would be sufficient for every ordinary purpose. This is again a radical objection to many other portions of the D. C. Indeed, right within the D. C. it is possible to adopt the Harvard scheme of arrangement for *Individual Composers* with the slightest inconvenience, simply by thrusting back this tail-end group of *Percussion Instruments* to a high dot under the preceding group, *Wind Instruments*, and taking the released number (789) for the purpose, with the Cutter symbols for the Composer number.

After all existing schemes of shelf classification have been duly considered, there is opportunity, in my opinion, for the devising of a still more practicable and serviceable scheme than has yet appeared. When devised, it will probably be based upon figures, rather than letters, and combine the advantages of the Harvard scheme of running numbers with some indisputably possessed by the D. C. and with others possessed by the E. C. Co-operative cataloging is soon to be realized — the most important single step in the development of library science; co-operative shelf classification may follow in due course of time.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE PEOPLE.*

BY AGNES HILLS, Librarian Bridgeport (Ct.) Public Library.

THERE are moments when the reader of library journals and the attendant at the larger library conventions feels as though he had taken a long step backward in time — out of the reign of law into the reign of miracle, into a land where effect bears not the slightest relation to cause, and where two and two eternally make five. For the common school and the public library, in spite of their constant shriek of "Progress," are really perpetuating more outworn ideas than any other institutions. The librarian, like the teacher, associates almost exclusively with members of his own profession. He gets a little out of touch with the rest of the world; he forms part of a great mutual admiration society; and if he is at the head of a large

library and rarely comes into actual contact with the rank and file of the public, he is apt to think that the problems of his relations with them have all been practically solved. Such beliefs may be held quite honestly by people who administer their libraries by what the Christian Scientists call "absent treatment"; but librarians whom necessity or choice compels to face the public daily know better. They feel that after twenty years of immense library activity we have still much to learn in the art of dealing with the great careless kindly public whom it is our pride and pleasure to serve.

When a librarian sets out to see things for himself the first discovery he makes is the salutary one that the world does not precisely take librarians at their own valuation, and that the space they fill in it is not quite

* Read before Connecticut Library Association, at Salisbury, Oct. 29, 1901.

as large as that assigned to them by the library conventions. When the average American speaks of a public library, he almost invariably means a library building. If his town possesses a showy edifice, he boasts of its magnificent library. If it owns an admirable collection of books, admirably administered, but poorly housed, he tells you with shame that his town has no library worth speaking of. Women usually describe the woman librarian as a "walking cyclopædia." It is somewhat remarkable that the masculine librarian is never so cataloged, and indeed there is some reason to believe that the masculine librarian keeps out of the reach of women's clubs. It is, however, customary to describe him as a very smart man. Still, although the average American speaks well of his librarian, he has no definite or lofty ideals of librarianship, and in many places he probably would not be greatly scandalized if he suddenly found his public library conducted by the butcher or the baker, the milliner or the cook.

The librarian has always been told at school and library conventions that people are hungry for knowledge. Now people in general are not hungry for knowledge, and the proof of this lies in our tax-supported schools and libraries. A man who loves learning will get his heart's desire at any sacrifice. He does not wait until somebody comes along with a free school or a free library. When a subscription library is changed to a free library the best use of the new institution generally comes from those who cared enough for reading to subscribe to its predecessor. The great mass of the people regard the schools with indifference, take no interest in their management, and send their children to them chiefly because they are compelled. It would save an immense expenditure of that useless talk which is the greatest hindrance to practical work if it were once conceded that a new free library faces a public which, apart from what the library offers in the way of recreation, is equally, if not more, indifferent to it.

What have free libraries done for this indifferent public in the course of ten or twenty years? "Everything," answer the people with the missionary spirit, bent on establishing more and more free libraries. "Nothing," murmurs the pessimist with ever increasing

emphasis. "Both good and evil," answers the librarian who believes that the work he loves can bear the truth.

The great fortunes bestowed on library buildings are awakening inevitable jealousy and the world is beginning to ask somewhat insistently why after twenty years of library work in a given community fiction still swings between 60 and 70 per cent. in spite of the increase of women's clubs and similar organizations. And it wants to know why lists of popular books, furnished to various magazines by librarians themselves, show that the most popular novel is one and the same from Maine to California. That while the publishers are booming "Richard Carvel" the public in solid phalanx demand "Richard Carvel" at the libraries, and when "David Harum" is advertised as the greatest novel of the age the public cry out with one voice for "David Harum." There is no individual choice, no trying of the new comers by any literary standards. The public simply run along the grooves marked out for them by clever advertising like so many mechanical toys. And the pessimist says that all this is the librarian's fault, and he would be glad to learn why the librarian has not taught his patrons to love the great literature of the world.

The reason why women's clubs have added so little to the total circulation of solid books is easily given. In most women's clubs, only a small number of members really work, and much of their work is done with encyclopædias, dictionaries, and other reference books, of the use of which most of us are unable to keep statistics. Furthermore, most of these workers are women who used to read for self-improvement long before the days of federations, and so naturally became leaders in clubdom. Women's clubs have not greatly increased the amount of solid reading. They have simply changed its direction.

The charge of failure to popularize the great literature of the world is not quite so easily answered. At library conventions and through library journals the librarian is frequently commanded to feed his flock upon the heights of literature, though he is usually advised at the same time to obtain his own personal diet somewhere else. When a new library opens it is customary to announce that the feeding

of the said flock upon the said acclivities will be the librarian's lifework. Unfortunately, some eloquent speaker at the next library convention will probably direct him to do nothing of the sort, to let his patrons do as they please, and to give them anything they can find in the bookstores.

But what an amount of misconception it would save if we would all admit that the order of things is pretty fairly established, and a part of it seems to be that people with tastes for the highest literature are few and far between. Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Birrell and other writers whose culture is beyond reproach have done yeoman service to the cause of education by emphasizing the fact that a genuine appreciation of great literature must always be very rare—much rarer than the love of great music or of great plastic art. Professor Woodrow Wilson tells us that since the "general public" has taken to going to college the teaching of literature has been obliged to consist chiefly of setting people to count the words great writers use, and to note the changes they make in successive revisions; and so, he adds, "Degrees are made available for the large number of respectable men who can count and measure and search diligently."

The colleges have accepted modern conclusions and have frankly gone out of the miracle business. Why should not schools and libraries do the same?

But, although the educated librarian knows that he cannot supply his patrons with the sense of style, the keen ear for the music of verse, the passionate love of beauty and the vivid imagination with which their ancestors omitted to furnish them—his conscience is not wholly clear.

Outside of the great realms of imaginative literature lies a whole world of pure and wholesome books which even ten years ago almost everybody used to read gladly. Even now, perhaps, the majority of the people read them; but the taste for problem novels, morbid boneless books, and widely advertised trash grows apace. The librarian cannot honestly deny that some of this growth is due to the public library.

The trumpets have always given an uncertain sound, the race for popularity has been keen, and the librarian runs some obvious risks in letting the circulation of his library

fall below the average. Timid librarians who a few years ago were trying to prevent us from circulating many pleasant harmless books are now by a natural reaction throwing wide their doors and admitting almost everything. It takes some degree of personal courage to urge the exclusion of a book when you know that the library ten miles away has just put in twenty or thirty copies. But even on the lowest ground we shall do well to remember the central fact that public libraries are established for the education and uplifting of the people. It is our duty to maintain a certain standard in literature and morals in spite of the mistakes we shall inevitably commit. We are all too much afraid of what we are pleased to call "public opinion." An old librarian once said to a young one—"Why did you do such and such a thing?" The young librarian answered—"I did it in deference to public opinion." How large was the public opinion?" asked the elder. The other hesitated a moment, "Well, to tell the truth," he said, "it consisted of one noisy old gentleman who kept on writing to the newspapers." Real public opinion, if we could only get at it, is a thing we should all bow to reverently. It is the will of that vast majority of kindly sensible normal people who constitute the bulk of the patrons of a public library. It would be well for us to trust that larger public a little more in everything. It is surely on the side of the dignity and purity of the public library, and we may even rely upon its common sense for support if we persist in surrounding library business with ordinary business safeguards.

The great increase of reference work during the last few years in most public libraries is one of the few things over which the librarian can honestly and heartily rejoice. Most of the puzzles and problems of the neighborhood are brought to him for solution, and he can at least feel sure that he has made some solid conquests in the world of fact. The people who always delighted in good substantial books read still better books as his stores expand. Nevertheless he feels that more people ought to be interested in history, travel, biography, science,—in all the wonder and beauty of the world. The common school which offers its pupils a taste of nearly every kind of knowledge, rarely seems to give them enough of anything to make them wish for more.

A young girl came into a public library and asked for a book about worms because she had to teach the subject next morning. It was duly handed to her, "I don't want these," she said, "I want the worms that turn into butterflies." Then she added quite solemnly, "I don't know anything about the subject, but I know the proper methods of teaching it. *That* is the important thing." And a few days afterwards a little boy came into the same library with a penny picture of a cold flabby modern German madonna, and said to the librarian, "Will you please tell me if this is beautiful?" The librarian told him that she thought it hideous. "Oh, I'm so glad," said the child. "Teacher gave us each a picture and told us to live with it until we could see all its beauty, and I've lived with this for three weeks, and the more I look at it the homelier it seems to get." The librarian is often tempted to think that the secret of the indifference of the younger generation to everything but novels may lie somewhere in this direction. It seems fatally easy to spoil the whole range of interesting things, even with the best intentions. There seems to be no way of convincing libraries and schools that no amount of enthusiasm can take the place of knowledge, that elaborate methods never atone for ignorance, and that if the blind lead the blind the scriptural consequences usually follow. In many libraries the personal element is almost eliminated. The seeker after knowledge is confronted with lists of various kinds; if the lists fail, everything comes to an end. Now lists are very valuable in the hands of people who recognize their limitations; but they have all one radical defect. They "evaluate" the book, but they cannot evaluate the person who is to use it. Librarianship properly so called, as distinguished from the mere mechanical handing out of books, consists very largely in this fitting of the right book to the right person. We have been trying to evade this question of genuine librarianship for a good many years, and the results are not encouraging.

In fact, they are so little encouraging that there seems to be a growing tendency to leave adult readers to their fate, and to lay the whole stress of library effort upon the children. With this idea most of us are busily engaged in abolishing age limits, opening

children's rooms, and training children's librarians—largely along kindergarten lines. It is time to say firmly that the main business of a public library lies with grown people, for whom very little educational provision is made, and not with children who are expensively, if non-efficiently, cared for by the public schools. A visitor from a neighboring state once described the library of his native town as "the kind of library that made a man think tenderly of King Herod." It seems more than probable that a good many other libraries have recently induced their members to think tenderly of King Herod. An age limit is a stupid thing; but in towns of a certain kind, and where there is no prospect of a children's room it may be just as well to think carefully before abolishing it.

Separate rooms for children under 15 are in many respects desirable things; but they need to be conducted cautiously. If kindergarten features are made too prominent they will drive away the older children. Little children, who usually go to school far too early, are much better out in the air and sun than in the close atmosphere of a public room. There is always a temptation to encourage their presence because they look so pretty and charm the public; but it is really a cruel thing to do. Besides there does not seem to be any reason to think that we can essentially change the intellectual make-up of a child by getting hold of it very early. Work with children is not so easy as we fancy because we really know so little about them. A bright school-girl once said to a librarian, "The trouble with all you grown-up people is that although all of you have been there, so few of you can remember how it looked." The whole problem of library work with children lies in that bit of school-girl slang. We cannot put ourselves in the children's places and find out what they want. Of course, we all direct the reading of nice little people who read nice little books and possess cultivated fathers and mothers. Those delightful infants would probably continue to read and prosper if we and our libraries were non-existent. The children who present the problems are the normal boys and girls with no ancestors to help them, sprung from races that used hands instead of brains, often the first of their family to learn to read. The wisdom of going slowly in such

matters is shown by the excellent relations which have grown up naturally in many places between public libraries and public schools. A forced and formal alliance between teachers and librarians, such as has so often been proposed, would have resulted in grotesque consequences upon both sides. As it is now, those whom education and training have fitted for the task have learned to work together in the kindest unity. Those who are not ready for the work rarely undertake it, and the gain in honesty and efficiency is enormous.

Two things are necessary before we can do the educational work the public has a right to demand of us. The first is that we should persuade our friends of the schools really to teach children to read. As it is, too many children who leave school early are unable to pronounce ordinary English words or to grasp the meaning of very simple English sentences. They read English as many of us read French. They cannot follow a printed argument or understand a serious book, but they can tear out the plot from an exciting story, and read the columns of a sensational newspaper or fierce labor paper which is often in its way a model of style. Until these people learn to read, the library can do very little with them.

The second thing is that without prejudice to what may be called without irreverence the "ticket-office" ideal of librarianship, or the rights of the "business manager," we should find room, at least in the larger libraries, for men and women of broad education whose duty should be to meet the public and give them intelligent help. We have tried every possible mechanical device except librarianship by automatic figures; we have tested the principle of self-help by giving the public unrestricted access to the shelves; and yet we shall soon have to face the possibility of there being a singular contrast between our gorgeous American library buildings and the educational values for which they stand. Some of the best colleges in the country with their broad system of electives and their new ideal of the successful student as one who can best apply his learning to the practical uses of life, stand ready to give us the men and women we need. It would be a great service to the cause of public libraries if one of the older colleges, a college of schol-

arly traditions and unimpeachable standing, would establish a post-graduate course for intending librarians leading to a special degree. Except in regard to bibliography, such a course should not be technical. It should be merely designed to broaden and deepen the librarian's general culture. The training of men and women for the purely business side of library work should be left to the library schools, and the offices of business manager and librarian should be separated whenever possible. Place a man or woman of fine natural endowment and adequate training in a public library in actual contact with the people and the standard of the whole community would be raised. All that we have of best and noblest in American library work has been kept alive by a handful of book-loving men and women whose names we can all supply. The future of public libraries mainly depends upon our ability to attract more such scholarly enthusiasts to our ranks.

The old objections arise at once. People who spend money like water for every new appliance in the market, who advocate the utmost extravagance in buildings and furniture, loudly proclaim that highly educated assistants would demand such large salaries that they would bankrupt the libraries. It is not altogether a question of salaries. There are many occupations which people follow because they love them, knowing well that they can never bring them any but very moderate rewards. Is it not possible to imagine library work becoming so individual, so interesting and so varied that people may love it in much the same fashion? And, as a woman gently reminded the librarians who were discussing this question at Lake Placid, there are still left in the world people who love to serve.

The people who love to serve are forced to change the fashion of their service from age to age and to find new outlets for the helpful spirit within them. There is no better work than library work; none more worthy of the patience of a woman or the strength of a man. Finer and finer spirits must come to us as the years go on. The scholar will interpret books to men from the factory and the mine, and in the dreariest quarter of some crowded city little wolfish children may learn the meaning of life from a new St. Francis of Assisi.

SLAVIC TRANSLITERATION: A FURTHER WORD.

It is encouraging to find in the December *LIBRARY JOURNAL* further discussion of "Slavic transliteration." Yet the article not only leaves room but makes room for still further discussion, although at the outset its author would cut from under our feet common ground, when he says, "It is absolutely impossible to devise a system of transliteration of Russian which will assign a constant equivalent to each letter, and at the same time give an English reader some notion of the correct pronunciation. . . . In such a case the only correct procedure is that of the committee, to adopt a consistent system [assign a constant equivalent to each letter], and let the pronunciation shift for itself." While recognizing the difficulties in the case, we insist that at every step our constant aim should be, even at the sacrifice of the "constant equivalent," to give the reader an approximate notion of the correct pronunciation.

If "the committee preserves consistency," it does not follow "Russian precedent in not distinguishing *e* from *ë*." In behalf of *ya* and *yu*, Mr. Noyes appeals to Mrs. Garnett's authority in her translation of Turgenev's works. For "Russian precedent" we cite Turgenev himself (with Mrs. G.'s transliteration in parenthesis). Turgenev writes: Алёна (Alyona), Алёша (Alyosha), Бизмёнковъ (Bizmyonkov), Серёга (Seryoga), Тютюрёвъ (Tutiurov [-rîv]), Зёла (Zyozya). And where Turgenev did not consider it necessary to mark the distinction, Mrs. G. has made it in these names: Березовка (Beryozovka), Губаревъ (Gubaryov), Королевъ (Korolyov), Михеевъ (Mihnyov), Петръ (Piotr, "pron. P-yotr"), Фёдоръ (Fyodor [and] Fiodor), Ромень (Romyon), Семень (Semyon), Семеновъ (Semyonov), Семенячъ (Semyonitch), Семеновна (Semyonovna), Стенушка (Styurushka), Чернобай (Tchornobai), Чукчеулдзевъ (Tchuktcheulidzov [-dziôv]).

The word "orel" (*orîl*) illustrates our need of the common ground of approximately correct pronunciation: Mr. Noyes rejects it; we think it essential. While we need not expect to indicate the various shades of closeness or openness of *e* or of *o*, to let an *o*-sound be represented by *e*, when it can be avoided, is too shiftless. Admitting for the moment that "arydîl" is correct, we challenge the statement that *orel* "is hardly worse than 'orîl'." There seems to be much fear lest the latter shall be taken for that other bird, the *oriole*. There would be more reason for the fear if *orîl* had been written *oriole*. Doubtless it would be better to mark the accent (*orîl*), since the elementary fact that *ë* always bears the accent will not be known to the general reader; and knowledge of the place of the accent is (unconsciously) a guide to vowel quality: *e.g.*, if the first *o* in

oriole is supposed to be accented, it will be likely to be made close (and we shall have *oriole*); but if the second, then the first will be more indefinite in character, as becomes the unaccented *o* in Russian. But Mr. Noyes has adopted the erroneous method of representing this unaccented *o* by *a*. We need say no more of this than to quote the Russian scholar, Ia. Ia. Grot: "The generally accepted rule that *o* without the accent is pronounced *a* is incorrect; because, for example, the words *господа* [gospodâ], *хорошо* [khoroshò], are not pronounced *распада* [gaspadâ], *харашо* [kharashò]; in the first two syllables of the two words there is heard certainly not a pure *a*, but a middle sound between *a* and *o*." Besides, Mr. N. represents *ë* by "jau." We should use *ê* for "aw" as being more open and (therefore) correct: compare English *pole* (close *o* not found in Russian) with *pôl* (Russian accented *o*), which differs considerably from (English) *Paul*, *pull*. One more remark aient *ë*: in following the committee's plan, what shall we do with words spelled in two ways, as *лицё*, *лицо*; *Чернышёвъ*, *Чернышовъ*? Here, perhaps, the transliteration must shift, instead of the pronunciation!

"Consistency" to the winds, if necessary! For we need *ie* (*îe*) to represent *e*, *u* at the beginning of words and syllables. After a consonant in the same syllable we would use *e* to represent both, whether accented or not. Mr. Noyes's Bohemian "*ë*" would puzzle the "unlearned reader." And in "scientific works" any system may be adopted with an appropriate key.

The committee, having used *y* to represent *u*, had very good reason for not making *yu*, *yu* stand for *u*, *u*. Here is a chance for the "constant equivalent" which is so desirable whenever attainable: *y* is not needed anywhere else; *i* (*î*) is quite sufficient, and seems equally unambiguous. Without preconceived notions the "unlearned reader" is quite as likely to say *Rye-azan* when the word has *y* as when spelled with *i*—and far the least likely when it is spelled *Rîazan*. Mr. Noyes's remark about Mrs. Garnett's use of *ya* and *yu* (*ye*, *yi*, *yo* might be added) is far too general. We find *Sophia* (Софья), *Varia* (Варя), both *Maria* and *Marya* (Марья), etc. And it is noticeable that toward the end of her long and successful task she somewhat changed her transliteration for the better, in this particular and in others; *e.g.*, *Васильевичъ* (Vassilievitch, for *yevitch*), *Онигинъ* (Oniegin, for *Onye*), *Афанасичъ* (Afanasilitch, for *-yitch*), *Прасковья* (Praskovia), *Тютюрёвъ* (Tutiurov, for *Tutyurov [-rîv]*), *Григорьевичъ* (Grigorievitch, for *-yevitch*), *Тельгинъ* (Teliegin, for *Telye*); and examples of *y* (instead of *i*) for *u*: *Пузырицынъ* (Puzyritsin—one *y* and one *î*), *Мыловъ* (Mylov), *Бублицынъ* (Bublitsyn). Sometimes Mrs. G. makes *e* at the beginning of a syllable a diphthong (which it always is): *e.g.*, *Евгений* (Yevgeny), *Егоръ* (Yegor), *Ермолай* (Vermolai)

Евсеевъ (Yevseyev — a double example, which, if rendered Evseev, according to the committee's plan, would probably be called Evisf by the "unlearned reader"), Евстигний (Yevstigney); and sometimes a simple vowel, as Ефреъм (Efrem), Еврафъ (Evgraf). (*y* is sometimes called a consonant, but never properly; the weak element of the diphthong *ai* is no more a vowel than that of *ai* ["*ya*"].)

When Mr. N. takes a deeper look into Mrs. G.'s work, he will find her authority mostly opposing his claims.

Mr. Noyes says: "The committee is certainly right in transliterating *v* by *y*." One good reason why *y* is *not* right is given above: *u* has preempted it. And when he refers to "Greek upsilon," he is more Greek than the Greeks: in Dal and other Russian dictionaries all words spelled formerly with *v* are now entered and defined under the spelling *u*, with only a reference from the *v* form. Besides, this appeal to Greek derivation introduces a new and distracting element into the discussion. Shall we, forsooth, make *ph* stand for *phi*, and *th* for *theta*? Certainly, with just as good reason!

J. S. S.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.,

Dec. 30, 1901.

INFORMATION-DESK WORK AT PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY.

From Annual Report of the Library, in Pratt Institute Monthly, December.

THE "information desk" was established as a regular feature of the library Nov. 1 [1900]. It had previously been tried in our old quarters, and last year in the spring, with students in charge — just enough to show that in proper hands it could be made a most important factor in our work. Miss Winifred L. Taylor, who was called from Freeport, Illinois, to help us make the experiment, had had twelve years' experience as volunteer librarian of the town library, helping to select books for purchase and to guide people in their choice of reading. She had afterwards for years been a member of the library board. Miss Taylor was left entirely to her own devices as to clerical work, as we wished her to feel that she could have time to supply the wants that she herself might perceive in the way of lists, etc. The experiment has been tried for seven months and a half, and has confirmed us fully in our belief in the value of an information-desk for the giving not only of information but of help and counsel. Of course, the class chiefly benefited is young people. Those who have been transferred from the children's department have carried a line of introduction to the desk and made the acquaintance of the

main library under good auspices. Young men and women also have not been slow to avail themselves of its help, as well as persons new to the library and unacquainted with the necessary forms. The feelings and perplexities of the public with regard to certain customs and regulations have found voice and a sympathetic hearing, and many misunderstandings have been corrected, mistakes rectified, and the reasons of certain procedures made clear. For all this work, time is a most necessary element, and in the hands of a judicious assistant produces results well worth its expenditure.

To go into some detail as to results, we may perhaps use Miss Taylor's own account of some parts of the work accomplished. In January she says: "A number of boys and girls have been transferred from the children's room and many others have begun taking books for the first time. I have taken these young people one by one, and taught them how to consult the printed lists and the card-catalog, explaining all their cabalistic signs. I have assisted them in making out their first lists of a dozen numbers or more, representing a variety of authors; through this list of twelve books by different authors they have the groundwork for selections of fifty or sixty books or more. In making out these first lists with the boys, I omit the Henty, Ellis and Munroe books, as they all know these authors, and aim to enlarge their circle and to call their attention to writers of whom they know nothing. The boys and girls usually pay strict attention and so begin the use of the library intelligently. I have assisted a number of persons who, not being able to get the latest books, have seemed at sea in the matter of selection, helping them to make out fresh call-slips with the numbers of books not so greatly in demand. I think the public are appreciative of the fact that there is some one in the room whose time is entirely at their service. A number of persons, in conversation at this desk, have seemed for the first time to realize the relation of literature to character, and in some cases of which we know have extended our work beyond the library by themselves undertaking the guidance of the reading of younger persons, coming back occasionally for consultation. Students of music and art, deeply interested in their subject, but quite unaware that it had a literature, have been introduced to the theory, history, and biography of art and music."

In February Miss Taylor reports:

"I notice in looking through the shelves that many of the Ellis books are in, and that Tomlinson is gaining in popularity. I also hear much less regret expressed for the absent Oliver Optic and Alger, and more opinions to the effect that the Henty books are all very much alike. Some of the boys are beginning to take out a second book, the 'not

fiction,' and that gives a chance to get them interested in fresh lines. My list of books for this purpose is very popular." "I find my book-lists a very great convenience, but experience convinces me that to hand even a most carefully selected list to any individual and to expect him to get just what he wants from it is like sending a sick man into a drug-store and telling him to help himself, that every bottle on the shelves is good for something. One must study the symptoms before recommending either book or remedy. . . . I know of perhaps twenty novels—aside from the standard series of fiction—which have a certain quality of all-round, bright mediocrity, novels of a certain indefinable social standing, that I feel safe in recommending to the average reader; these, of course, are books with no marked peculiarity either in the subject or the manner of treatment, or in the characteristic of the writer—stories of steady movement and plenty of light and shade. A good, romantic love-story seems to appeal to all readers."

THE QUESTION OF FICTION READING.

THE *New York Times Saturday Review*, in a recent issue, called attention to the reduction of the circulation of fiction, 24 per cent., that has taken place at the City Library of Springfield, Mass., in the four years of J. C. Dana's administration of that library. This was commented upon as a matter of interest and significance; and the article was followed, in the issue for Dec. 28, by a symposium on "Readers of fiction," from the librarian's point of view, containing contributions from Herbert Putnam, H. J. Carr, Dr. Canfield, Miss M. E. Hazeltine, A. E. Bostwick, J. L. Whitney, F. M. Crunden, W. E. Foster, Miss C. M. Hewins and J. K. Hosmer.

Perhaps the most suggestive contribution is that of Mr. Putnam, who states, first, that he is "not clear as to the necessity of reducing the circulation"; and second, that fiction circulation statistics might be usefully differentiated by class or value, as proposed by Mr. Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia. He adds: "There is, however, a demand for fiction which I do not believe can legitimately be met by the public library. That is the demand for the latest new novel merely because it is the latest new novel. No free library can meet it adequately, and the attempt to meet it is an expense and annoyance to the reader and expense and burden to itself. In the Boston Public Library, under my administration, we commonly bought each year 25 or 30 copies of about 200 current novels. We had 65,000 cardholders. The chance for any particular cardholder to secure one of the 30 copies was, therefore, in effect infinitesimal. As a rule, he did not in

fact secure it. But finding the book in the catalog he applied for it, his application had to be handled by the various attendants, and, if made through the branches, by the delivery wagon also. It went back to him marked 'out,' and his labor and that of the officials was to no purpose. This process was repeated with thousands of slips from thousands of readers, of whom not one in a thousand could be successful.

"The free library cannot supply the demand for current novels 'hot from the press.' In professing to supply it the library deludes the public and reduces its capacity for service really serviceable. I believe that free libraries would gain in resources and in the end in popular esteem if they would agree to buy no current work of fiction until at least one year after the date of publication.

"They should at the same time make obvious their intention to buy the latest work in the arts and sciences as nearly as possible on the day of its publication.

"As to the reading public: The expenditure of a few cents will secure some of the best of the current fiction in magazines and newspapers. The remainder of the demand should, in my opinion, properly be met by subscription libraries."

Suggestion from others as to ways and means of reducing fiction reading include references to the "duplicate collections" of new books for which a small fee is charged; calling attention to generous supplies of interesting works of travel, biography, history, science, etc.; issue of special reading lists; the two-book method; and the sifting out of novels of inferior quality. Mr. Crunden says: "Keep novels in the background. Advertise and push other books. All lists are made more valuable by annotation. Get them into the hand of readers in various ways. We reduced the demand for Mrs. Southworth about 75 per cent. in five or six months by placing in every volume of hers issued a call slip containing 20 titles of a little better novels. These lists should be in form available for use as call slips. All this is simply adopting the advertising methods of the publishers, which create the enormous call for new novels. People ask for what they hear about, whether books, or soap, or medicine. Let them hear about the books you desire them to read."

Dr. Hosmer deprecates the suggestion that librarians should serve as censors of the public reading "except in a very limited way," and adds: "Novels as a class I by no means condemn. Like food and drink, they may be abused and indulged in excessively. People are foolish about them; but people themselves, not libraries, must cure the folly. We can do a little; the two-card system is some check. We can advise, if we can gain the confidence of our public. Certainly we should discriminate in selecting."

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

THE report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, furnishes gratifying evidence of the advance made toward the ideals of efficiency and public service set forth by Mr. Putnam when he assumed charge of the national library three years ago. It is presented in two parts, in one handsome volume, the first dealing with the year's record of activity, and the second setting forth the historical development, present organization, resources and methods of the library. Accessions for the year are given as 76,481 books and pamphlets, 19,341 manuscripts, 4308 maps and charts, 16,950 pieces of music, 21,455 prints, and 2328 volumes in the law library. The total number of books and manuscripts contained in the collection is recorded as 1,071,647. There were 832,370 visitors to the library building; and to the 112,894 readers who made use of the main reading room there were issued 401,512 volumes. The highest number of volumes issued in one day was 2932.

Results of the efforts made for systematic development are now beginning to be more clearly apparent. Mr. Putnam says: "The past four years, in particular the past two, have seen the collections, formerly indiscriminate, divided into certain main groups and in large part arranged and digested; most of these groups conveniently located; and the physical equipment and personal service appropriate to each determined, and in part provided. They have been determined also, and initiated in each group, a system of classification which not merely recognizes present contents but provides elastically for future development; and catalogs which, also elastic, when brought to date will exhibit adequately the collections as they stand and be capable of expansion without revision. The larger appropriations of the past four years have enabled the imperfections in the collections themselves in a measure to be remedied. Particular progress has been made in the completion of standard sets and bibliographies, which are the tools of the classifier and cataloger, and guides in selection; and considerable progress in the acquisition of miscellaneous material important to serious research, but impossible of acquisition with the small funds formerly available."

The administrative force, although increased by 26 appointments, was not brought up to the strength recommended in the previous report. It is pointed out that, owing to this "too much of the time of \$1500 employes is now diverted to the revision of work of the \$600 and \$700 employes," and it is urged that the force be increased by additional catalogers and "certain assistants in the Copyright Office, whose salaries will be reimbursed by the receipts of the office."

Strong recommendation is made that the salary of \$3000 a year, which is paid to the chiefs of four divisions in the library, should be paid to at least three others. One of these is the post of head of the Division of Manuscripts, a position left vacant for more than a year, and which Mr. Putnam frankly states that he cannot fill "until the salary is put upon a reasonable basis." At present the salary is but \$1500, "the salary of an ordinary clerk in the government employ"; while it is pointed out that the sum recommended "is but the salary paid to a professor in a minor college for work involving no greater learning, no administrative duties, less consecutive attention, longer vacations, and many incidental privileges." The importance of properly developing this department is emphasized:

"There is no division in the library more important in its possible service to historical research than the Division of Manuscripts. There is none in whose conduct thorough, authoritative scholarship is more necessary. It is to this division particularly (as to the Division of Prints) that gifts must be attracted; the expert judgment must be there to attract them. The material bought has not, like most printed matter, a normal or standard market value. Each lot, being unique, is sold for the most that it will bring. Only expert judgment can determine for the library the fair limit to be paid; for to determine this means not merely to know the market in general, but to estimate justly the value of the particular manuscript to history and the loss to the library if its purchase be foregone. The chief of this division, among other qualifications, must have academic training, facility in at least a half dozen languages, a knowledge of political and literary history, a thorough and precise knowledge of American history, a discriminate knowledge of 'original sources,' a considerable knowledge of paleography, and familiarity with the character and conduct of the manuscript collections in other libraries and in the archive offices abroad as well as in this country."

There is a notable increase in the accessions to the library, owing to the more generous appropriation, which "has enabled progress to be made in the completion of sets and in the acquisition of standard material," although to a degree that is still much below what is requisite. Gifts have been more numerous than previously. It is noted that the library has never received a gift of money, and Mr. Putnam adds:

"The library can indeed hope to attract gifts only by three means: First, by a building which will house them safely and commodiously—this it has. Second, by administration which will safeguard them and render them useful—this it is developing. Third, by considerable expenditures of its own in the acquisition of material which will bring the material given into honorable company and

will attract notice to it by increasing the reputation of the general collection. These expenditures it must be prepared to make. All three of these factors have operated in the case of the British Museum. Priceless collections have come to it by gift. They have come largely for the distinction of association and service with a collection already the most distinguished in the world, made so by the direct effort of the government."

Special attention is given to the collection of Oriental literature, based upon the collection of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, and developed by gifts of oriental books from Hon. W. W. Rockhill, which "now numbers over 9500 volumes and pamphlets, and is understood to be, in certain directions, the most important in the United States. It justifies a separate division for its custody and administration, and expenditure for its suitable development."

Important purchases in the various departments are noted, and there is appended to the report a "Select list of recent purchases," covering 71 pages and over 700 titles, classified and annotated. The work of developing the document collection has made marked progress, when it is considered that the Division of Documents was only organized in July, 1900. There are many gaps in the collection, even among publications of the United States government, the law providing for distribution to the library having been formerly defective. Effort is also being made to establish a uniform system for the receipt of state documents, and reference is made to the recent joint resolution of the Virginia General Assembly, providing for the regular supply of state documents to the national library. The additions of important manuscript material are also fully noted.

In the Catalogue Division, in addition to the development of the system of printed cards for libraries—already familiar to readers of the *JOURNAL*—and the handling of current work, the entire section of American history and description (some 25,000 volumes) has been reclassified according to the new scheme of arrangement and notation. The sections next to be dealt with are British history and topography, and the political and social sciences. The printed catalog card plans are fully described, and in conclusion Mr. Putnam says:

"There are many difficulties of detail, and the whole project will fail unless there can be built up within the library a comprehensive collection of books, and a corps of catalogers and bibliographers adequate in number and representing in the highest degree (not merely in a usual degree, but in the highest degree) expert training and authoritative judgment. But the possible utilities are so great; they suggest so obvious, so concrete a return to the people of the United States for the money expended in the maintenance of

this library; and the service which they involve is so obviously appropriate a service for the National Library of the United States, that I communicate the project in this report as the most significant of our undertakings of this first year of the new century."

During the year covered the publications of the library have included four noteworthy volumes: The "Union list of periodicals, etc.," "Check list of American newspapers," "List of maps of America," and "Calendar of Washington manuscripts," in addition to many varied topical lists and special reference lists.

The reading-room for the blind was largely attended, there being an increase in the number of blind visitors of 560 over the preceding year. For this constituency 188 readings were given by 190 volunteer readers, and there were 45 musicales.

The matter of Sunday opening is again brought up, and its desirability emphasized. The extra administrative cost involved is set at \$13,000 a year, and the public benefit of this privilege is regarded as very important. It is pointed out that "the Sunday opening of libraries and museums is now so general that the application to a particular institution has ceased to be discussed as a question of utility, much less as a religious question, but purely as a question of local need and of pecuniary ability. Compulsory Sunday labor is not involved. In the Library of Congress, as generally elsewhere, the provision would be for a 'special service.' This might consist, in part at least, of week-day employees, but only at their own solicitation, for extra pay; and in no case would any employee serving during the week be permitted to work *every* Sunday, nor more than four hours of *any* Sunday.

"The Sunday use would not be trivial. Experience of other libraries proves it to be superior in orderliness and in seriousness to the week-day use. It would be in part by visitors from out of town, to whom now every Federal institution in Washington, save the Zoological Park, is closed from Saturday evening till Monday morning; it would be in part by the men whose profession is in books, but whose week-day hours are occupied with routine research within their respective bureaus; it would be in part by employees in the Executive Departments who are interested in serious reading, and it would be in a large degree by men and women whose week-day hours must be devoted to the mere business which is their livelihood and the work-day evenings to mere physical recuperation, and whose only opportunity for cultivation comes on Sunday."

The report of the Register of Copyrights forms appendix 2. The total number of entries during the year was 92,351, of which 83,813 were titles of works by residents of the United States; the total fees for these entries were \$50,444.50. The various articles deposited in compliance with the copyright

law amounted to 162,283, a gain of 20,839 over the preceding year; of these 7746 are classified as "books proper," 5770 as "miscellaneous articles," entered under the term "book," 9010 as newspaper and magazine articles, 17,702 as periodicals, and 16,709 as musical compositions. The "Catalogue of title entries" has been improved by the addition of a complete volume index. A careful statement is given of the exact status of the current work of the office, and of the progress made in handling material received prior to July 1, 1897. Mr. Solberg calls attention to the need of new copyright legislation, and as a first step in that direction recommends the codification of copyright laws by a special commission appointed by Congress.

Part 2 of the report covers some 200 pages and is practically an historical, descriptive and explanatory manual of the library; illustrated with plans and numerous views. It opens with a statement of the staff organization, recording the librarians who have held office since the inception of the library. Then follows a compact and interesting historical sketch of the library since its beginning, prepared by Mr. Hutcheson, superintendent of the reading-room; its constitution, and functions as thereby defined; a general review of the organization, scope and methods of every department, including Smithsonian Division, Law library, and Copyright Office; a full presentation of the character and status of the present collections; a statement of the equipment and administration of the building and grounds; and appendixes giving the last appropriations act, record of library publications, list of foreign depositories, and form of application for appointment.

It is stated that this section of the report may form the basis of a manual to be issued separately later, but its inclusion in the librarian's report is most welcome, as it makes practicable a clearer understanding of the conditions upon which present work and future plans are based. Especially informing is the review of the extent and character of the collection—books, pamphlets, documents and manuscripts. The general collection of books and pamphlets, "aggregating (without duplicates) three-quarters of a million volumes," is reported as almost completely representative of American literature of the past 30 years, and fairly representative for earlier years. The most notable items in rare Americana and other special classes are noted, and the total number of works in the various classes are stated.

It will be seen that the report as a whole is admirably representative of the past, present and possible future of the national library, and is a contribution of permanent interest and value to its annals. It will command the attention not only of librarians, but of all those who are interested in the development of American scholarship and literary research.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

THE report of the Superintendent of Documents for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, just issued, gives statistics of the distribution of government publications as follows: Received from all sources 750,495 documents, of which 579,510 came from the Government Printing Office and 34,453 from libraries; 689,812 documents were distributed and sold, of which 257,945 were sent to designated depository libraries, being an average of 527 documents to each library. Since the establishment of the Document Office in 1895 the distribution to depositories has increased over 500 per cent. Mr. Ferrell observes: "To many libraries the receipt of 527 documents, more than half of which are large bound volumes, is embarrassing. A few depositories have already been dropped at their own request, having no available room for documents, while others have asked permission to select such as they find most useful. I have not yet found it practicable to comply with such requests because of the great increase in labor and bookkeeping involved. It is only a question of time, however, until something must be done that will enable librarians to select documents most useful to their patrons."

During the year the chief publications of the office included current issues of the *Monthly Catalogue*, the "Document catalogue" of the 54th Congress, second session, and an index to the Senate document 270, 56th Congress (report on food furnished to troops in Cuba and Porto Rico).

There is much unfinished work on hand. The "Document catalogue" for the first, second, and third sessions of the 55th Congress; the "Document index" for the first session of the 56th Congress; and Part 2 of the new check list relating to the documents of the 15th to the 52d Congress, are among the most important publications in process of printing, and copy for the "Document index" for the second session of the 56th Congress is substantially finished.

The report touches upon several points in which amendment of existing practice is needed. It is suggested that "the public would be much better served if the Public Printer were authorized to print, upon the requisition of this office, extra editions of documents whenever required for sale. There has been some opposition to this proposition, however, on the theory that it would place the government in the position of competing with the regular private book trade. In my judgment there is no reason whatever for apprehension upon that ground. I have never heard of a private firm undertaking to reprint a government publication for gain with but one exception." As the law now stands, 250 copies or less of any document may be

ordered, if the price be deposited with the Public Printer before publication; but it is practically impossible for anyone not possessed of advance information to take advantage of this provision. "A transaction occurred recently which caused much adverse criticism, yet it was strictly in accord with the provisions. The editor of the report of a government commission knowing, by virtue of his position, when the document would go to press, and also knowing that no copies would be printed for free distribution, except to a limited number of libraries, ordered an extra number of copies, which he offered to sell at a price greatly in excess of their cost to him. While there was legally nothing wrong about it, it should be impossible for such a transaction to take place." Mr. Ferrell recommended that this section of the printing act be abolished, and that instead the Superintendent of Documents be authorized to order extra copies of documents when needed for sale. The limitation of the sale of documents to not more than one copy to the same person should also be abolished. Duplication in the distribution of documents is referred to at some length, and the most effective remedy is thought to be in securing greater uniformity in printing and binding. Mr. Ferrell says, "The chief desire of every librarian and of every person who has occasion to use the public documents is, that each and every copy of a document shall have the same title-page and back title," and he gives examples of the confusion wrought by the present practice of issuing the same publication in various differing forms. He adds:

"Remedial legislation which will abolish such a system as I have described would result in three very important reforms in the printing and binding and distribution of documents:

"First. The annual reports and other Executive publications will be excluded from the Congressional numbered series of documents; and every copy of a document will bear the same inscription on the back and the same title page.

"Second. The issue of but one edition of a document, uniform as to back title, title-page and binding, will enable the Public Printer to deliver any document as soon as printed for distribution to those entitled to it.

"Third. Duplication will be greatly reduced, both to individuals and to libraries.

"Having given the subject a great deal of consideration during the past four years, I am satisfied that the only practical reform is to abolish the practice of printing the annual reports and miscellaneous publications of the Executive Departments and offices as numbered Congressional documents."

The Public Documents Library now contains 38,982 v. and 5934 maps, being an increase of 6965 v. and 907 maps during the year.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1902.

W. F. Yust, New York State Library, in Albany Argus, Dec. 29.

The summary of legislation for 1901, which is now being published by the New York State Library, will contain a specially large amount of material on libraries. In the report of the Public Libraries Division it covers 106 laws in 31 states and Oklahoma territory. Thirteen local acts of New York state are included and one of Illinois. Thirty-nine laws were enacted by the central states, the North Atlantic division coming next with 30. Much of this legislation aims at the extension of the use of existing libraries, co-operation between municipalities and the formation of new libraries in small towns, school and rural districts. Cities and library boards are given greater freedom of action in the establishment and management of libraries; special appropriations are large and in six states the maximum tax limit has been raised.

Eight states passed acts general or comprehensive in scope. Washington has followed the New York law very closely, Pennsylvania, those of Massachusetts and New Jersey. At the time the laws were passed by their respective legislatures, Idaho had no free circulating library, and Delaware but three. The California law has a special feature, making it obligatory on town and city authorities to establish a public library on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters. This corresponds to that section of the New York law which provides that whenever 25 taxpayers shall so petition the question shall be voted on at the next election. In California the ordinance may be repealed, however, on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters and the library disestablished. In New York, on the other hand, a library once established by public vote or action or school authorities can be abolished only by a majority vote at two successive annual elections. The Indiana law is also mandatory, if a certain amount is raised for library purposes by popular subscription. The Oregon act fixes the maximum tax limit at one-fifth mill, which will give an income so small as to make the law almost prohibitive for all but a few large cities.

In several states co-operation was encouraged for the smaller and poorer municipalities. In Maine, towns may unite to form public libraries or may appropriate money to secure the free use of libraries in adjoining towns and receive annually from the state a duplicate amount equal to 10 per cent. of such appropriation. In Pennsylvania, cities under 100,000 and school districts and incorporated library associations therein may co-operate to erect and maintain free public libraries. In Wisconsin, townships, villages and cities may give financial aid to libraries

free for their use located in neighboring places. Aiding such libraries is also to entitle them to a voice in their government.

Separate laws providing for school libraries were passed in Missouri, Oregon, South Dakota and North Carolina. In the latter state, if \$10 is raised by subscription for a rural school library, \$10 shall be added by the county superintendent of schools and \$10 by the state board of education. The amount thus brought together is to form a nucleus for the purchase of books. Pennsylvania has supplemented her law relating to central free public libraries established by school districts, so that they may be divided and distributed among the schools of the respective districts. In Indiana, school trustees in cities of 15,000 are given power to issue bonds for library buildings.

County libraries also came in for consideration. It is interesting to note that these were provided for in the constitution of Indiana as early as 1816. No less than six acts were passed between 1818 and 1852 for their organization and management in that state. But only a few of these libraries still remain. The Wyoming law, passed in 1886, authorized the levy of an annual tax of one-eighth to one-half mill for county libraries. An amendment aiming to make it more effective was passed in February last. Nevertheless, Cincinnati and Van Wert, Ohio, are each claiming the distinction of priority in the matter of inaugurating the county library movement as a result of laws passed in 1898. This year Wisconsin passed a bill, one section of which is practically a copy of the Ohio law. It allows permanent county libraries to be established and maintained by a board of library directors. . . .

State library commissions were created in Idaho, Washington, Delaware and Nebraska. Acts for enlarging their powers, duties and funds were passed in seven other states. This is also a somewhat recent phase of library work, Massachusetts making the beginning in 1890. At present there are commissions in 20 states. Unsuccessful efforts to establish them were made this year in Illinois, Missouri and South Dakota. This is the third defeat in Illinois, where the State Library Association has been working since 1895 for the passage of such an act. In South Dakota, even though no appropriation was asked, one member of the Assembly moved to amend the title to read "A bill to provide employment for idle people." The commission was to consist of the state superintendent of education, the secretary of the State Historical Society and the librarian of the State University. In each of these states new efforts will be made at the next session of the legislature.

The Pennsylvania commission secured an annual appropriation of \$1750. It has been in operation since 1899, but has had to de-

pend on private sources for its funds. The Georgia commission, although established in 1897, is now the only one receiving no state aid, the enabling act specifying that the commission shall be of no expense whatever to the state.

Tennessee also passed a law establishing a state library commission, but its only function will be to have charge of the state library and select the librarian. The latter task has hitherto fallen to the Legislature and has been for years one of the important events of the session. At the last election of a librarian there was a deadlock among the gallant solons for several days, owing to the irresistible charms of rival lady candidates.

The large number of acts relating to state libraries indicates to some extent the growing change in ideas concerning their function. Originally consisting almost entirely of law books and intended only for the use of the Legislature and state officers, they are gradually coming to be regarded as the proper center of the library interests of the state. The view is also gaining ground that the library commission of a state should be identical with the governing body of the state library as in the case in New York state and in Ohio. New Hampshire has accordingly passed a law whereby its library commission and the trustees of the state library are to be gradually consolidated, leaving only three commissioners, not more than two of whom shall be from one political party.

New York state added to her statutes a very important one relating to gifts and bequests. After 25 years from the date of a gift for educational purposes the Supreme Court may administer the property without a literal compliance with the terms of the donor, but in such a manner as will most effectually accomplish the general purpose of the gift.

Among the minor acts also there are several of considerable interest. California has made the mutilation of books in libraries a misdemeanor, formerly a felony. Missouri declares it unlawful for a person related to any director on the library board to be employed in the library. The North Carolina Legislature has required a separate place to be fitted up in the state library for negroes. In Idaho, where teachers have heretofore been devoting 30 minutes per week to teaching pupils kindness toward one another and all living creatures, they are now instead to give one hour a week to systematically reviewing the works of the school library. Washington, in creating a library commission, weakens an otherwise excellent law with the senseless provision that the secretary must be a woman.

Although there are competent authorities in almost every state who might be consulted with profit and in spite of excellent laws that might serve as models, such blunders are repeated annually. One of this year's local acts of New York permits the

council of Cohoes to expend for the maintenance of a public library not over \$2500 annually. When this amount becomes insufficient further legislation will be necessary to allow for ordinary growth and development. The enabling acts for libraries at Johnstown, Mt. Vernon and Yonkers have similar defects. The consideration of these and other errors led the New York State Library Association committee on legislation in their last report to suggest that it would be to the interests of both trustees and founders of libraries to submit all proposed special legislation to the state library department for suggestions with regard to careful wording. Some special legislation could thus be made more satisfactory and others avoided altogether.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES IN 1901.

DURING the year just closed the amount of Andrew Carnegie's benefactions for the establishment or development of American libraries reached the immense total of \$13,813,000. This sum was distributed among 153 places in 33 states, Porto Rico, Canada and British Columbia, the largest individual items being \$5,000,000 for branch libraries in New York City, \$1,000,000 to St. Louis for the same purpose, and a like sum for the endowment of the Carnegie libraries of Braddock, Duquesne and Homestead, in Pennsylvania. A record of these gifts, so far as they have been reported, are here given; but it is probable that this is not entirely comprehensive of minor gifts, that have not received public notice. In some cases Mr. Carnegie's offers have not been accepted by the communities receiving them; thus, Easton, Pa., voted to decline the \$50,000 offered for a library building, owing to the maintenance fund required; at Grand Rapids, Mich., an offer of \$100,000 from Mr. Carnegie was later withdrawn in view of the almost simultaneous offer of \$150,000 from a former citizen of the town; and in several cases the acceptance of Carnegie gifts is still pending, owing to reluctance or inability to meet the conditions imposed. These conditions are the familiar ones that the city shall provide a site, and guarantee a yearly maintenance fund amounting to 10 per cent. of the Carnegie gift. These conditions have been seldom waived, the gifts of \$500 to a school library in Staten Island, \$1000 to the Seaboard Air Line travelling libraries, \$5000 to the New York Press Club for books, and \$5000 for the Skene Memorial Library at Griffin's Corners, N. Y., being about the only exceptions in the past year's record. The record is as follows:

Aberdeen, S. D.	\$15,000	Madison, Ind.	\$30,000
Akron, O.	70,000	Madison, Wis.	75,000
Alameda, Cal.	35,000	Mankato, Minn.	40,000
Atlanta, Ga. (additional)	30,000	Marion, Ind.	50,000
Aurora, Ill.	50,000	Matteson, Ill.	30,000
Austin, Minn.	12,000	Miles City, Mont.	10,000
Beloit, Wis.	25,000	Moline, Ill.	37,000
Bloomington, Ill.	15,000	Montclair, N. J.	30,000
Braddock, Duquesne and Homestead Carnegie librs., Pa.	1,000,000	Montgomery, Ala.	50,000
Burlington, Vt.	50,000	Montreal, Can.	150,000
Canandaigua, N. Y.	10,000	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	35,000
Cañon City, Colo.	10,000	Muncie, Ind.	50,000
Canton, N. Y.	30,000	Nashville, Tenn.	100,000
Canton, O.	50,000	Neenah, Wis.	10,000
Carbondale, Pa.	25,000	New Rochelle, N. Y.	25,000
Carrollton, Ill.	10,000	New York City	5,000,000
Catskill, N. Y.	20,000	New York Press Club	5,000
Charleston, Ill.	18,000	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	50,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	75,000	Norristown, Pa.	50,000
Centralia, Ill.	15,000	Norfolk, Va.	50,000
Charlotte, N. C.	25,000	Norwalk, Ct.	30,000
Charlottesville, W. Va.	20,000	Nyack, N. Y.	15,000
Chatham, N. Y.	15,000	Oneida, N. Y.	11,000
Clinton, Ia.	30,000	Ottawa, Can.	100,000
Clinton, Mass.	25,000	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1,000
Cohoes, N. Y.	25,000	Paducah, Ky.	35,000
Collingwood, Ontario, Can.	10,000	Pekin, Ill. (additional)	5,000
Conneaut, O.	100,000	Pembroke, Ontario, Can.	10,000
Cornell College, Ia.	40,000	Pensacola, Fla.	15,000
Covington, Ky. (additional)	35,000	Perth Amboy, N. J.	20,000
Crawfordsville, Md.	25,000	Peru, Ind.	25,000
Cumberland, Md.	25,000	Phoenixville, Pa.	20,000
Danville, Ill.	40,000	Port Jervis, N. Y.	30,000
Davenport, Ia.	25,000	Portland, Ind.	15,000
Decatur, Ill.	60,000	Portsmouth, O.	50,000
Detroit, Mich.	750,000	Revere, Mass.	20,000
Elkhart, Ind.	35,000	Racine, Wis.	50,000
Elwood, Ind.	25,000	Redwing, Minn.	15,000
Fargo, N. D.	20,000	Richmond, Va.	100,000
Fort Scott, Kan.	15,000	Riverside, Cal.	20,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	75,000	Rockford, Ill.	60,000
Freeport, Ill.	30,000	St. Cloud, Minn.	25,000
Fresno, Cal.	30,000	St. Johns, N. F.	50,000
Galesburg, Ill.	50,000	St. Joseph, Mo.	25,000
Clowersville, N. Y.	25,000	St. Louis, Mo.	1,000,000
Goshen, Ind.	25,000	San Francisco, Cal.	750,000
Grand Junction, Colo.	3,000	San Jose, Cal.	50,000
Great Falls, Mont.	30,000	San Juan, Porto Rico	100,000
Green Bay, Wis.	25,000	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	30,000
Greenville, O.	25,000	Schenectady, N. Y.	50,000
Griffin's Corners, N. Y.	5,000	Seaboard Air Line travelling librs.	1,000
Grossdale, Ill.	35,000	Seattle, Wash.	200,000
Guthrie, O. T.	20,000	Sharon, Pa.	25,000
Hawarden, Ia.	5,000	Sheboygan, Wis.	25,000
Hempstead, N. Y.	25,000	Sioux Falls, S. D.	25,000
Henderson, Ky.	25,000	South Omaha, Neb.	60,000
Iron Mountain, Mich.	17,500	Springfield, Ill.	75,000
Ishpeming, Mich.	30,000	Staten Island (N. Y.) Academy	500
Islip, N. Y.	10,000	Stillwater, Minn.	25,000
Jackson, Mich.	70,000	Stratford, Manitoba, Can.	12,000
Jackson, Tenn.	30,000	Superior, Wis.	50,000
Jacksonville, Ill.	40,000	Syracuse, N. Y.	250,000
Janesville, Wis.	30,000	Tacoma, Wash.	50,000
Johnstown, N. Y.	30,000	Upper Iowa University, Ia.	25,000
Joplin, Mo.	40,000	Valley City, N. D.	15,000
Kalispell, Mont.	10,000	Vancouver, B. C.	50,000
Kansas City, Kan.	75,000	Wabash, Ind.	20,000
Kent, O.	10,000	Walpole, Mass.	15,000
Kewanee, Ill.	50,000	Washington, Ind.	20,000
Lake Charles, Ia.	10,000	Waukegan, Ill.	25,000
Lawrence, Kan.	25,000	Wheeling, W. Va.	75,000
Leadville, Colo.	100,000	Windsor, Ontario, Can.	20,000
Lewistown, Me.	50,000	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.	100,000
Lincoln, Ill.	25,000	Yonkers, N. Y.	50,000
Los Gatos, Cal.	10,000		
McKee's Rocks, Pa.	20,000		
Macon, Ga.	20,000		

\$13,813,000

In addition, Mr. Carnegie's gifts for library purposes in Great Britain are recorded as reaching a total of £179,500, or over \$800,000. These were distributed to eight places, of which all but one were in Scotland, the record being as follows:

Annan, Dumfries-shire, Scotland...	£3,000	Larbert, Sterling, Scotland...	£3,000
Coatbridge, Lanark, Scotland...	15,000	Rutherglen, Lanark, Scotland...	7,500
Dalkeith, Scotland...	4,000	Waterford, Ireland...	5,000
Dundee, Scotland...	37,000		
Glasgow, Scotland...	105,000		
			£179,500

FOUNDING OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

On Jan. 9, official announcement was made of the establishment in Washington of a Carnegie Institution, for the advancement of learning, to be endowed by Andrew Carnegie. The announcement, issued by Dr. C. D. Walcott, secretary of the corporators of the institution, is as follows:

"Mr. Carnegie's purpose, as stated by himself in requesting the various trustees to become members of the board, is as follows:

"It is proposed to found in the city of Washington, in the spirit of Washington, an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established there or elsewhere, shall, in the broadest and most liberal manner, encourage investigation, research and discovery; encourage the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind; provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed; and afford instruction of an advanced character to students whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, properly qualified to profit thereby. Among its aims are these:

"First—To increase the efficiency of the universities and other institutions of learning throughout the country by utilizing and adding to their existing facilities, and by aiding teachers in the various institutions for experimental and other work in these institutions as far as may be advisable.

"Second—To discover the exceptional man in every department of study, whenever and wherever found, and enable him by financial aid to make the work for which he seems specially designed his life work.

"Third—To promote original research, paying great attention thereto, as being one of the chief purposes of this institution.

"Fourth—To increase the facilities for higher education.

"Fifth—To enable such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies to avail themselves of such advantages as may be open to them in the museums, libraries, laboratories, observatory, meteorological, piscicultural and forestry schools and kindred institutions of the several departments of the government.

"Sixth—To insure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation, a field considered to be highly important.

"These and kindred objects may be attained by providing the necessary apparatus for experimental work, by employing able teachers from the various institutions in Washington and elsewhere, and by enabling men fitted for special work to devote themselves to it, through salaried fellowships or scholarships, or through salaries with or without pensions in old age, or through aid in other forms to such men as continue their special work at seats of learning throughout the world."

The board of trustees elected by the corporators to carry out the purposes of the institution as indicated is as follows:

EX-OFFICIO.

The President of the United States.
The President of the United States Senate.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives.
The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
The President of the National Academy of Sciences.

Grover Cleveland, New Jersey.
John S. Billings, New York.
William N. Frew, Pennsylvania.
Lyman J. Gage, Illinois.
Daniel C. Gilman, Maryland.
John Hay, District of Columbia.
Abram S. Hewitt, New Jersey.
Henry L. Higginson, Massachusetts.
Henry Hitchcock, Missouri.
Charles L. Hutchinson, Illinois.
William Lindsay, Kentucky.
Seth Low, New York.
Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania.
D. O. Mills, California.
S. Weir Mitchell, Pennsylvania.
W. W. Morrow, California.
Elihu Root, New York.
John C. Spooner, Wisconsin.
Andrew D. White, New York.
Edward D. White, Louisiana.
Charles D. Walcott, District of Columbia.
Carroll D. Wright, District of Columbia.

It is understood to be the purpose of Mr. Carnegie to transfer \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds to the board of trustees for the purposes above mentioned.

The meeting for organization of the board of trustees and the election of officers has been called for January 29, at the office of the Secretary of State, Washington.

NET PRICES FOR BOOKS: MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the committee of the Massachusetts Library Club appointed to consider the cost of books under the net price system, was held at the Boston Public Library Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 10 a.m. There were present Mr. Gifford of the Cambridge Public Library, Mr. Jones of the Salem Public Library, Mr. Wellman of the Brookline Public Library, Mr. Fleischner and Miss Macurdy of the Boston Public Library. Representatives from the following Boston publishing houses were also present by invitation to participate in an informal discussion: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Lee & Shepard, Little, Brown & Co., Lothrop Publishing Co., Small, Maynard & Co.

The chairman, Mr. Gifford, opened the meet-

ing by stating the object of the conference, viz.: to ask information of the publishers as to the generally increased cost of books under the net price system, a cost increased to a greater degree than librarians had been led to expect when the new scheme of discounts was adopted by the American Publishers' Association. As understood, the plan originally outlined was primarily to protect the bookseller whose business had suffered from undercutting and a very small margin of profit. To correct these unsatisfactory conditions the publishers agreed to issue their books at a net rate, which would be lower than the list price under the old system, and to supply them to libraries at a discount of 10 per cent. This was estimated to result in an average increase of possibly 8 per cent. in the cost of books for libraries, an increase which was accepted with reasonable grace by librarians as a proper advance in the interest of the bookseller. But as the season advanced the prices of certain books increased far beyond this average of 8 per cent. and reached in some cases as high as 36 per cent. This advance seemed to the librarians to be designed not so much for the benefit of the bookseller as for the benefit of the book publisher. A list of books prepared by Mr. Wellman was submitted on which the average increase over former prices was shown to be 24 per cent. These books were continued series and had heretofore been issued at a uniform lower rate. To the small library, the chairman stated, to the average library even, the question of paying higher prices for books is a serious one. Their resources are none too large and 24 per cent. increase in the price of several books means fewer books than formerly for the same expenditure.

The publishers present were not all members of the Association. They were not sure but that mistakes had been made in some cases by the publishers, but thought if prices were analyzed all through the increase in some cases would be offset by a reduction in others. They urged "special conditions" in the cases cited of what appeared to be an unwarranted advance in price—and thought it perhaps natural at a period of change, for publishers to seek some readjustment in prices, which would better reimburse them. In reply to the inquiry if there were any general increase in the cost of making books, it was stated that there were three items which had largely increased the cost of bookmaking: (1) Binding, which had to be decorative and attractive to meet the higher standards of taste. (2) Illustration, which now cost five times as much as formerly. (3) Advertising, which was now expected by every author. The cost of type-setting has advanced and the cost of paper stock.

The question of allowing the bookseller more latitude in the matter of discounts was informally discussed, also the competitive method in the book trade. It seemed to be the sense of the publishers that bookselling

as a trade would cease if the competitive method obtained. "Booksellers"—one gentleman stated—"cannot supply books at 35 per cent. discount and live."

The committee was advised by the publishers to send a letter to the meeting of the American Publishers' Association to be held in New York, Jan. 8, stating the position of the librarians of Massachusetts in regard to the system of discounts. The suggestion was accepted and the meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock.

THEODOSIA E. MACURDY, *Secretary.*

The following letter was drawn up and approved by the committee for presentation to the American Publishers' Association:

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Jan. 7, 1902.

Mr. George S. Emory, *Manager, Publishers' Association, 156 5th Ave., New York.*

"DEAR SIR: The Massachusetts Library Club, representing about 400 librarians, appointed at its last meeting a committee to investigate the subject of book prices under the present net system. The committee has had an informal conference with some of the Boston publishers and, at their suggestion, has decided to submit a statement for the consideration of the Publishers' Association.

"It was understood that the adoption of the net system as a means of helping the booksellers would cause the libraries to pay a few cents more than before for each new book published at a net price. It is for the interest of the libraries that the booksellers be not driven out of business; and, accordingly, the committee has thus far found that the new system has received little adverse criticism from librarians in so far as it seemed likely to afford the booksellers a chance to obtain a fair profit.

"But coincident with the adoption of the net system an unexpected advance has been made in the cost of various books and series. The following list, prepared by a member of the Massachusetts Library Club, shows in 18 different instances, an increased cost to libraries varying from 12 to 36%, and averaging 24%. The books which are not in series are compared with publications by the same authors, which are similar in style and binding.

"Instances of an advance in price, where comparison may readily be made with books in the same series, make it at least supposable that a price higher than would have been the case under the old conditions has been placed on other books where no such close comparison can be had. The books cited in the following list are widely bought by public libraries and are perhaps even more necessary to the libraries with small incomes than to the larger institutions. The publishers of some of these books say that the advance would have been made under any circumstances; but since the higher prices followed so closely the adoption of the net system, it is not unfair to assume that they bear some relation to it. The list is as follows:

SERIES.	Former list price.	Former cost to libs.	Present net price.	Present cost to libs.	Percent. Increased cost to libs.
American historic towns (Putnam).....	\$3.50	\$2.34	\$3.00 net	\$2.70	15
American men of energy (Putnam).....	1.50	1.00	1.35 "	1.22	22
Appleton's library of useful stories.....	.40	.27	.35 "	.32	18
Bates. Talks on writing English. (Hou.).....	1.50	1.00	1.30 "	1.17	17
Beacon biographies (Small, Maynard).....	.75	.50	.75 "	.68	36
Birrell. Essays and addresses. (Scrib.).....	1.00	.67	1.00 "	.90	34
Dames and daughters of Colonial days. (Dodd).....	1.50	1.00	1.35 "	1.22	22
Great commanders series (Appleton).....	1.50	1.00	1.50 "	1.35	35
G. A. Henty. Various works. (Scrib.).....	1.50	1.00	1.25 "	1.13	13
Heroes of the nations (Putnam).....	1.50	1.00	1.35 "	1.22	22
Lanciani. New tales of old Rome. (Hou.).....	6.00	4.00	5.00 "	4.50	12
Macmillan's handbooks of Eng. lit.....	1.00	.67	.90 "	.81	20
New Testament handbooks. (Macmillan).....	.75	.50	.75 "	.68	36
Periods of European lit. (Scrib.).....	1.50	1.00	1.50 "	1.35	35
Riverside art series (Houghton).....	.75	.50	.75 "	.68	36
Riverside biog. series (Houghton).....	.75	.50	.65 "	.59	18
Seton-Thompson. Lives of the hunted. (Scrib.).....	2.00	1.34	1.75 "	1.59	17
Story of the nations (Putnam).....	1.50	1.00	1.35 "	1.22	22

Average increase of cost to libraries.....24

"The increased cost of books during the fall publishing season was sufficient to cause many libraries to view with much solicitude the possible extension of a system of publishing which has already resulted in a decided curtailment of their purchasing power. For this reason the committee of the Massachusetts Library Club respectfully requests that the Publishers' Association will consider the possibility of adopting a system of publishing, either by changing the discount allowed to libraries or by readjusting the scale of prices, so that the net cost of books to libraries may show an increase no greater than is demanded by the fair treatment of the other interests concerned.

For the committee,

"WM. L. R. GIFFORD, Chairman."

THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SEVERAL months ago the Cleveland Public Library occupied a new temporary building, a view of which is shown elsewhere. The circumstances which led the library board to erect such a building for mere temporary occupancy are as follows:

For about 21 years the library had occupied free of rental two floors of the public school headquarters building. Several years ago a movement was started to erect a library building, and in 1896 authority was secured from the legislature. Bonds were issued which sold in 1898 for \$295,250 to constitute a building fund, and plans were considered for the erection of a new building. Meantime a strong public interest was aroused in a project for grouping the various public buildings; the court house, city hall, the federal building, and the library, which are to be erected within the next few years. The group plan is a magnificent one, and although there are practical difficulties in the way, it is by no means impossible, and has enlisted

the efforts of many public-spirited citizens. The library board believed it to be its duty to promote this plan, and to postpone the selection of a site until the question of grouping the buildings was decided.

Meantime the board of education found it necessary to sell the headquarters building, and the library board was under the necessity of providing temporary quarters for the library. The board decided to build rather than to rent, as being both more convenient and more economical.

The building occupies free of rental a part of the city hall lot. It has about 28,000 square feet of floor space. It cost about \$33,000 without stack or furniture. The library has the practical certainty of being able to remain in the building for nine years if it is desirable to do so. Any advantageous quarters obtainable by renting would have cost at least \$6000 per year for not over 22,000 square feet of floor space, with the probability of having the rent increased after a short term of years. At this rate, in about five and one-half years the library board would have paid as rental all that this building has cost, so that taking into consideration the possibility of the library wishing to remain in temporary quarters for a longer time, and the probability that this building will be salable when it is vacated, it seems on the financial side to be a good business arrangement.

The further advantage is that the building furnishes much more convenient quarters than could be had in any rented rooms available.

I have been thus explicit as to the business conditions, as it is possible that the questions involved may be of interest to library managers elsewhere.

The building is centrally located, within a short distance of the Public Square, the cen-

* Announced.

ter of the street railroad systems of the city. It is well lighted, having streets on two sides, an alley and court on the other two, and also a large skylight from which the light is carried to the main floor through a translucent glass floor in the reference room.

The floor diagrams shown elsewhere will give an idea of the arrangement of the building.

The newspaper room is on the ground floor, a few steps down from the main entrance, and therefore much more convenient for the busy people who wish to drop in a few moments to look over the papers.

The children's department is also on this floor, and is fitted up completely as a children's library. The low cases, tables, and chairs were planned and the books selected for their special needs, and in this room our little readers are being trained for intelligent use of the larger library. There is no age limit, and children can begin to use the library as soon as they are able to read, or even to enjoy picture books. The general arrangement of the room is shown in the following plan:

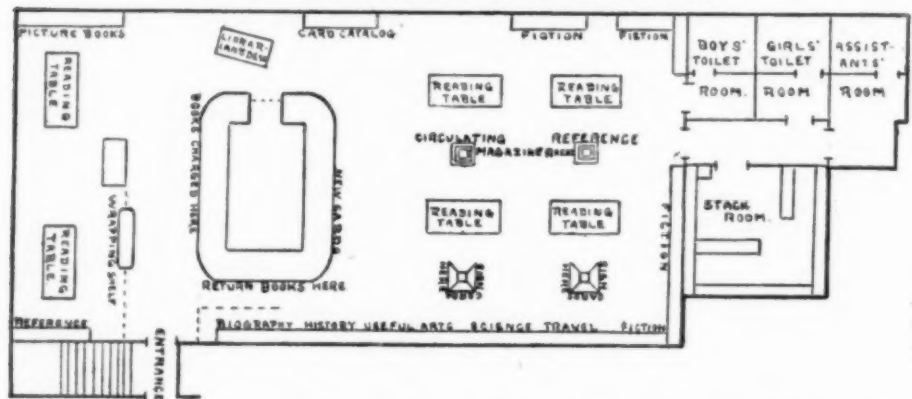
dant daylight, and the electricity on both floors is so arranged as to light sufficiently all cases and tables, while the general illumination is diffused by globes and the eye is protected from the direct glow of the electric light.

Books which are out of date, surplus, which are not recommended, or for any reason are undesirable for general circulation, are placed in the stack room on this floor. The passageway at the right, next the rooms of the assistants, is lighted from above and used for picture exhibits. The assistants at the desks in the various parts of the room give assistance to readers in making their selection, and the books are charged at desks placed at the turnstiles for exit.

The reference and general reading room is on the second floor, and also the board room and catalog department. The stack room for this floor is occupied mainly by the sets of periodicals and the government documents. The corner of the room next the board room is assigned particularly to the work of women's clubs, and the board room is occasionally used for their meetings.

The library bindery, which has for several

Plan of Children's Room, Cleveland Public Library.



The stations department, the supply room and janitors' rooms, the check room, and the public and staff bicycle rooms are also provided for on this floor.

The main floor contains the circulating department and offices. The offices at the right of the entrance have a telephone exchange connecting the various departments, by 11 desk 'phones and two trunk lines, with each other and the outside. The registration and receiving desks are at the left of the entrance. A stile leading past the desk of the loan librarian admits to the book room, where perfectly free access is given to the books upon the shelves. The cases are low, so that the books upon the top shelves can be reached with ease. All parts of the floor have abun-

years been operated at the West side branch, is about to remove to rooms in the city hall building, adjacent to the main library. While this temporary building is larger, and more convenient than the building previously occupied for so many years, it is very far from being adequate to the library work of the city. While it seems clear that it is the best arrangement which was possible in the conditions, it is only a makeshift, and it is to be hoped that within a few years the library may be housed in a building which shall, in the nobility and beauty of its architecture, be a civic ornament, and in the amplitude and convenience of its arrangement provide adequately for the central library work of our growing city.

W. H. BRETT.

INVOICE METHOD AT SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) CITY LIBRARY.

From the 40th Report of the Library.

The library will adopt a new method of invoicing new books and other acquisitions. No accession book or register is to be kept. The bills of any given firm during any one month are to receive as a determining mark one of the days of that month, and the year, and the bills from the same firm receive consecutive numbers. This date and number, standing for the bill of a certain firm, with such other marks as seem advisable, are to be placed on the inside margin of the fourth page after the title page. This group, of date and number, called the "accession mark," is to be written on the shelf list and on the face of the official author cards as was the old accession number. By means of it reference can be made from catalog or shelf list to the group of bills of any month in which any book may be found. This is sufficient for the few occasions on which reference to a bill is necessary. The price of the book and the source are added to the accession mark and to the shelf list card.

The original bills for books are kept in the library; statements only are sent to the treasurer. In the case of gifts a "gift slip" identical in nature with the bills are made out and treated as if it were a bill. In the case of periodicals that are added to the catalog after being bound a similar "periodical slip" is made.

LIBRARY SECTION OF WISCONSIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Library Section of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association met at the library of the Milwaukee Normal School on Friday afternoon, Dec. 27. There were many librarians and teachers in attendance. Miss Julia Elliott, librarian of the Marinette Public Library, read a paper on the question, "In what way can librarians of public libraries co-operate with the teachers in order to make the library most useful to the city schools?" Miss Elliott told of the various lines of co-operation which were being conducted by her library and the local schools. Superintendent H. C. Buell, of the Janesville school, followed by giving the result of inquiries which he had sent to the leading libraries of the state, in reference to the co-operation between local libraries and schools. The conclusions were most gratifying, as showing the methods adopted by various librarians to bring about a closer relationship. In many cases cited the teachers were allowed to have all the books they pleased for reference work, while special attention was given to the needs of debating societies, etc. The use of a book mark, containing a literary ladder, was explained, the children ad-

vancing step by step up the rounds from simple books to those more difficult.

Professor A. H. Fletcher, River Falls, Wis., spoke on the subject of "The increased value of a high school library when properly organized—how can this work be done when there is no librarian?" Professor Fletcher gave a humorous account of his attempts at cataloging his library with the aid of some cards and a cigar box receptacle, having finally thrown the ill-advised attempt into the stove. He then secured a trained organizer to do the work, which had made the library immeasurably more valuable to the students, and concluded by saying that "if you want a thing well done, get someone who knows how to do it." Miss Ella Parmele, librarian of the Oshkosh Normal School, then told of the actual library work performed by students in her school in fitting them to classify and catalog school libraries. Principal H. L. Van Dusen stated that he and his assistants, after making a careful study of the Dewey classification and rules for cataloging, had made their own catalog, which had been of great value to them.

Mrs. Grace Darling Madden, of the Milwaukee Normal School, gave a long talk on "Library reading in the graded schools." The talk treated of methods used in arousing the interest of children in various lines of reading. Mrs. Madden deplored the lack of interest in reading on the part of many students, and stated that she believed that there was not half as much over-reading done by children as the reverse. At her request, a teacher in Indiana kept track of the voluntary reading done by her students. Six of the 53 students were found to have read no books whatsoever, outside of their text books, during the school year; twelve confined their reading to that of the dime novel sort, while a wide range of reading was shown by two girls who read the lightest and the heaviest of literature. The account given showed the need of good books and proper supervision in reading them.

Miss Cornelia Marvin, library instructor of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, told of the ways in which teachers may co-operate with the library commission. Miss Marvin outlined the work of the commission, in giving help to villages, towns and cities in starting new public libraries, in reorganizing old public libraries, in training librarians, in maintaining a system of travelling libraries, in carrying on a clearing house for periodicals, aiding in book selection; and solicited the interest of the teachers in working for a public library in their respective towns, in securing travelling libraries, in urging upon public libraries the collection of sets of periodicals for reference, in seeing that books purchased by libraries are selected from approved lists and that the children's books are the best books; in teaching the care of

books; and urging upon librarians and trustees the necessity of care in the reading of children, in guarding against over-reading and in helping children to find the best books. She also urged that the teachers advocate library training for librarians.

Miss Marvin's talk was followed by a stereopticon lecture on "The child and his kingdom—the library," given by Miss Mary E. Dousman, superintendent of the children's room of the Milwaukee Public Library. A large number of slides were shown of various children's departments in all parts of the country. Illustrations of home settlement libraries and other phases of work with the children supplemented the talk, which was most helpful to teachers and librarians alike.

L. E. STEARNS, *Secretary*.

RECORD OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND STATE COMMISSIONS, 1901.

THE following list comprises state library commissions and library associations, general, state and local, reported as in active existence at the close of the year 1901. Names of the chief officers and information regarding meetings have been included, so far as practicable; and it is hoped that the list may prove a useful reference guide to present organized library activities:

GENERAL.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway st., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

24th general meeting: Boston and Magnolia, Mass., June 14-20, 1901.

ONTARIO (CANADA) LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: James Bain, Jr., Public Library, Toronto, Ont.

Secretary: E. A. Hardy, Public Library, Lindsay, Ont.

Treasurer: A. B. MacCallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

President: W. E. Henry, Indiana State Library.

Secretary: Miss Maude Thayer, Illinois State Library.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION: LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

President: Dr. J. H. Canfield, Columbia University Library, New York City.

Secretary: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, Chicago.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.

COLORADO STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS: C. R. Dudley, chairman, Public Library, Denver. No reports received.

CONNECTICUT FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss C. M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford.

Members: C. D. Hine, chairman, Hartford; Miss C. M. Hewins, secretary; Rev. S. O. Seymour, Litchfield; N. L. Bishop, Norwich; Hon. E. B. Gager, Derby.

DELAWARE FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Cornelius Freear, secretary; Miss F. B. Kane, librarian, State Library, Dover.

Members: John Barkley, Clayton; G. F. Bowerman, Wilmington; D. C. Corbit, Odessa; Manlove Hayes, Dover; J. K. Holland, Milford; Mrs. E. C. Marshall, Dover; Mrs. C. H. Miller, Wilmington; Mrs. H. A. Richardson, Dover; Miss Margaret Truxton, Georgetown; C. A. Freear, state librarian, *ex-officio* secretary.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.

Members: H. C. Peeples, chairman, Atlanta; Miss Anne Wallace, secretary; A. C. King, Atlanta; Mrs. E. Heard, Elberton; Mrs. N. L. Barbrey, Macon.

IDAHO FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Mrs. E. J. Dockery, secretary, Boise.

Members: Permeal French, chairman, superintendent of public instruction, Boise; Mrs. E. J. Dockery, secretary, Boise; J. A. McLean, president State University, Moscow; Mrs. S. H. Hays, Boise; Miss Eliza Kercheval, Rathdrum.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: W. E. Henry, secretary; Miss Merica Hoagland, organizer, State Library, Indianapolis.

Members: J. P. Dunn, president, Indianapolis; W. E. Henry, state librarian, *ex-officio* secretary; Mrs. E. C. Earl, Connersville; J. R. Voris, Bedford.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss A. S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

Members: Johnson Brigham, state librarian; R. C. Barrett, state superintendent of public instruction, Des Moines; G. E. McLean, president, State University; Mrs. H. C. Townner, Corning; Miss J. B. Waite, Burlington; Mrs. L. S. Norris, Grinnell; Hon. W. H. Johnston, Fort Dodge.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: J. L. King, secretary, State Library, Topeka.

MAINE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, chairman, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.

Members: G. T. Little, chairman; L. D. Carver, state librarian, *ex-officio* secretary; Mrs. K. C. Estabrook, Orono; A. J. Roberts, Waterville; L. G. Jordan, Lewiston.

MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Tillinghast, chairman, State Library, Boston.

Members: C. B. Tillinghast, chairman; Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly; S. S. Green, Worcester; H. S. Nourse, Lancaster; Miss Mabel Simpkins, Yarmouth.

MICHIGAN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Mrs. M. C. Spencer, secretary, State Library, Lansing.

Members: C. G. Luce, president, Coldwater; Mrs. M. C. Spencer, state librarian, secretary; Peter White, Marquette; H. N. Loud, Au Sable; J. M. C. Smith, Charlotte.

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Gratia Countryman, secretary, Public Library, Minneapolis; Miss Clara Baldwin, librarian, 514 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis.

Members: Cyrus Northrop, president, State University, Minneapolis; J. H. Lewis, state superintendent of public instruction, St. Paul; Warren Upham, State Historical Society, St. Paul; Miss Gratia Countryman; Miss M. J. Evans, Northfield.

NEBRASKA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss E. D. Bullock, secretary, Lincoln.

Members: E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor State University; W. K. Fowler, state superintendent of public instruction; F. L. Haller, board of trustees, Omaha Public Library; R. E. L. Herdman, clerk and librarian of the Supreme Court; J. I. Wyer, librarian State University.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

Members: G. T. Craft, Bethlehem; H. W. Parker, Claremont; J. F. Brennan, Peterborough; A. H. Chase, state librarian.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

Members: W. C. Kimball, chairman, Passaic; M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton; E. C. Richardson, Princeton; E. T. Tomlinson, Elizabeth; L. J. Gordon, Jersey City; H. C. Buchanan, state librarian.

NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY: PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION: Melvil Dewey, director; W. R. Eastman, inspector, State Library, Albany.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Dr. G. E. Reed, secretary, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa. Members: J. G. Rosenkamen, board of trustees, Free Library of Philadelphia; John Thomson, Free Library of Philadelphia; W. N. Frew, Pittsburgh; H. N. Belic, Scranton; W. M. Stevenson, Allegheny; Dr. G. E. Reed, state librarian.

VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Charlotte Gibson, secretary, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

Members: S. W. Langdon, chairman, Burlington; Miss C. E. Gibson, secretary; H. E. Rustedt, Richmond; F. A. Howland, Montpelier; Mrs. W. P. Smith, St. Johnsbury.

WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Mrs. K. T. Holmes, secretary.

Members: F. P. Graves, president State University; E. A. Bryan, president State Agricultural College; Miss S. L. Currier, Mrs. K. T. Holmes, Dr. F. H. Coe; and state superintendent of education, Bryan.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison.

Members: J. H. Stout, chairman, Menominee; C. K. Adams, president State University; L. D. Harvey, state superintendent of education; R. G. Thwaites, secretary, State Historical Society; Mrs. C. S. Morris, Berlin; F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Miss L. E. Stearns, organizer; Miss Cornelia Marvin, instructor.

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: C. S. Greene, Public Library, Oakland. Secretary: F. B. Graves, Public Library, Alameda. Treasurer: Miss M. F. Williams, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco. Meetings: Second Friday of the month, January, April, August, November.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford. Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library. Treasurer: Miss J. P. Peck, Bronson Library, Waterbury. Annual meeting: New Britain, February, 1902.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas Clark, Law Librarian, Library of Congress. Secretary: Hugh Williams, Library of Congress. Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F sts., N. W. Meetings: Second Wednesday of each month, October-May.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. B. Hill, University of Georgia, Athens. Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Anne Wallace, Carnegie Library, Atlanta. Next meeting: At time of dedication of Carnegie Library, Atlanta, probably in spring of 1902.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Hopkins, John Crerar Library, Chicago. Secretary: Miss Eleanor Roper, John Crerar Library, Chicago. Treasurer: Miss Anna Hoover, Public Library, Galesburg. 7th annual meeting: Quincy, April, 1902.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Jennie Elrod, Public Library, Columbus. Secretary: Miss A. G. Hubbard, State Library, Indianapolis. Treasurer: Arthur Cunningham, State Normal School, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. C. Dawley, Cedar Rapids. Secretary: Miss Margaret Brown, Chariton. Treasurer: W. H. Douglas, Grinnell.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. L. King, State Library, Topeka. Secretary: Miss L. T. Dougherty, Washburn College, Topeka. Treasurer: Miss Marion Steck, Salina.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. H. Anderson, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. Secretary-Treasurer: Miss H. P. James, Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. M. H. Curran, Public Library, Bangor. Secretary: G. T. Little, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick. Treasurer: Miss Alice C. Furbish, Public Library, Portland. Meetings: Magnolia, Mass., in June, in connection with A. L. A.; Brunswick, autumn of 1902.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline. Secretary: G. E. Nutting, Public Library, Fitchburg. Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston. Annual meeting: Second Thursday in June; other meetings decided by exec. com.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit. Secretary: Mrs. M. C. Upleger, Mt. Clemens. Treasurer: Mrs. M. F. Jewell, Public Library, Adrian. 12th annual meeting: Detroit, October, 1902.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Alice N. Farr, Public Library, Mankato. Secretary: Miss Clara Baldwin, State Library Commission, Minneapolis. Treasurer: Mrs. L. G. Tandy, Public Library, Red Wing. 10th annual meeting: Probably Red Wing, October, 1902.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. C. W. Whitney, Public Library, Kansas City. Secretary-Treasurer: J. T. Gerould, University of Missouri, Columbia. 3d annual meeting: Sedalia, autumn of 1902.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. I. Wyer, State University Library, Lincoln. Secretary: Miss Bertha Baumer, Public Library, Omaha. Treasurer: Miss M. A. O'Brien, Public Library, Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord. Secretary: H. W. Denio, State Library, Concord. Treasurer: Miss B. I. Parker, Public Library, Dover. Annual meeting: Pittsfield, Jan. 29, 1902.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: S. G. Ayres, Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison. Secretary: Miss B. S. Wildman, Public Library, Madison. Treasurer: Miss S. S. Oddie, Public Library, East Orange.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown. Secretary: Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, 319 Norwood ave., Buffalo. Treasurer: E. W. Gaillard, Webster Free Library, New York City. Annual meeting: Lake Placid, last full week in September.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: S. L. Wicoff, Sidney. Secretary: E. C. Williams, Adelbert College, Cleveland. Treasurer: Miss Grace Prince, Wittenberg College, Springfield. 8th annual meeting: Probably Columbus, October, 1902.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. H. H. Hurd, Chippewa Falls.
Secretary: Miss B. M. Brown, Public Library, Madison.
Treasurer: Miss Tryphena Mitchell, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

LIBRARY CLUBS.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield, Mass.
Secretary: Miss Mary D. Thurston, Public Library, Leicester, Mass.
Treasurer: Miss Eliza Hobbs, Brookfield, Mass.
Annual meeting: June; other meetings decided by exec. com.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.
Secretary-Treasurer: R. F. Morgan, Grosvenor Public Library.
Meetings: Monthly, third Tuesday and third Wednesday alternately, May-October.

CAPE COD LIBRARY CLUB.

President: C. F. Swift, Yarmouthport, Mass.
Secretary: Miss M. N. Soule, Hyannis, Mass.
Treasurer: Miss E. C. Nye, Sturgis Library, Barnstable, Mass.
Annual meeting: September; other meetings decided by exec. com.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.
Secretary: C. R. Perry, Public Library.
Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, University of Chicago.
Meetings: Second Thursday of the month, October-May; annual election in May.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.
Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.
Treasurer: C. B. Roden, Public Library.
Annual meeting: April; other meetings at call of council.

LIBRARY CLUB OF EASTERN MAINE.

President: R. K. Jones, University of Maine, Orono.
Secretary-Treasurer: J. H. Winchester, Stewart Memorial Library, Corinna.
Meetings: Quarterly, beginning January.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss M. W. Plummer, Pratt Institute Free Library.
Secretary: Miss M. S. Draper, Children's Museum Library.
Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.
Meetings: First Thursday of the month, October, December, February, April, May.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. H. M. Leipsiger, Aguilar Library.
Secretary: Miss E. L. Foote, New York Public Library.
Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.
Meetings: Second Thursday of the month, October, November, January, March and May.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. C. Thomas, Haverford College, Haverford.
Secretary: L. E. Hewitt, Law Library, 600 City Hall, Philadelphia.
Treasurer: Miss M. Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Meetings: Second Monday of the month, Nov., Jan., Feb., March and May.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: George Stockwell, Westfield Athenaeum.
Secretary: Miss Ida Farrar, City Library, Springfield.
Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburgh.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. J. S. Billings, New York Public Library.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: G. M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

24th General meeting: Boston and Magnolia, Mass., June 14-20, 1902.

BOSTON AND MAGNOLIA MEETING.

It has been decided that the general meeting of the American Library Association for 1902 be known as the Boston and Magnolia Conference. The opening date has been set as Saturday, June 14, in Boston. June 14 to 16 will be devoted to visits to libraries in Boston, Cambridge and elsewhere in the vicinity, under direction of the local committee of arrangements. On Monday, June 16, council meeting, preliminary board and committee meetings, etc., will be held at Magnolia, followed by an informal social session in the evening. The business sessions will be held at Magnolia from June 17 to 20, inclusive.

Magnolia is well known as one of the most beautiful of New England seashore resorts. It is 27 miles from Boston, and its natural attractions should make it a delightful setting for a conference that combines the features of a summer resort meeting with the advantages of a visit to a large city. The date chosen has made it possible to secure specially reasonable rates at the three largest Magnolia hotels (the New Magnolia, the Oceanside, and the Hesperus) which have been selected as headquarters.

Preliminary announcements regarding the conference will be issued about March 1.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

Public Documents: R. P. Falkner, Library of Congress, succeeding R. R. Bowker, resigned.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD.

Library tract no. 4, on "Library rooms and buildings," by C. C. Soule, is now in preparation. It will be issued at the same price as the preceding numbers, viz., single copies five cents; or \$2 per 100 in lots of 50 or more.

State Library Commissions.

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION:
 Miss F. B. Kane, librarian, State Library, Dover.

The commission has issued a circular regarding the travelling libraries which it is prepared to lend to local library associations, schools, clubs, granges, etc. Each travelling library contains 50 volumes and may be kept for three months, the usual provisions being made for guarantee, provision of suitable

quarters, etc. The commission defrays cost of transportation, but not local carriage.

WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary; L. E. Stearns, librarian, Madison.

The commission has issued a serviceable little *Bibliography bulletin*, no. 1 (December, 1901, 4 p. O.), prepared with the co-operation of the School of History of the State University. It suggests historical reading useful in the work of the schools, and includes some 35 or 40 titles classed under broad headings.

State Library Associations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Thomas Clark, Law librarian, Library of Congress.

Secretary: Hugh Williams, Library of Congress.

Treasurer: F. E. Woodward, 11th and F streets, N. W.

The 50th regular meeting of the association was held at the Columbian University, Thursday evening, Dec. 12, at eight o'clock. The program consisted of an address by Mr. Herbert Putnam on the "Distribution of printed catalog cards by the Library of Congress."

Mr. Putnam prefaced his address with a brief résumé of the history of co-operative cataloging in this country, beginning with the suggestion in about 1850 made by C. C. Jewett, of the Smithsonian Institution. He then told of the difficulties in commencing the work. The differences of opinion of catalog experts in regard to the catalog rules to be adopted resulted in a compromise which, of course, was not altogether satisfactory to any one. The various sizes of cards used was also a troublesome question, but after a thorough canvass it was found that the 3 x 5 in. card was most universally used. In this connection he spoke of his many visits to library associations throughout the country to get their opinion, and to outline the plan and scope of the work. The library has not as yet adequate facilities for combining accuracy of work, promptness of delivery and the largest area of literature, but it is ultimately hoped that they will be provided, so that the success of the work will be assured.

In conclusion he showed how the libraries of Washington could co-operate in this work, and thereby the benefit to them and to the Library of Congress would be mutual.

The annual election of officers which followed resulted as follows: Thomas Clark, president; Henderson Presnell and W. D. Johnston, vice-presidents; Hugh Williams, secretary; F. E. Woodward, treasurer; Miss Josephine Clark, Miss M. A. Gilkey and C. K. Jones, executive committee.

HUGH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Library Clubs.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

The first regular meeting for the season was held in the John Crerar Library, on Nov. 22d. The president of the society, Dr. Camillo von Klenze, read a paper on "Travels in Italy in the 18th century, before 1786." He said, in part:

"The 18th century like the 16th, is characterized by a great desire to broaden the horizon of intellectual life. Hence the travelling literature of that time is extremely rich. No country, however, attracted more attention than Italy. A glance at the bibliography in the book by D'Ancona, entitled *"L'Italia alla fine del secolo xvi."* Citta di Castello 1895, will show that the public of the 18th century took interest in the customs, the governments, the morals, the art, etc. etc. of Italy. A large number of books were put upon the market by Italian publishers adorned in some cases with expensive copper plates, which were meant to interest foreigners in the beauties of the various cities of the peninsula. Besides, many books appeared which described in detail the cities in Italy and the works of art which they contained. Lastly distinguished men, like for instance Addison, were fond of noting their impressions of Italy. Up to about 1750 all these records are characterized by incorrectness and narrowness of point of view. A book by Richard in six volumes, Paris, 1776, and another by La Lande in eight volumes, Paris, 1769, may be regarded as the first successful efforts to describe Italy to the cultured public of Europe. These authors too, however, lack the ability to furnish more than a dry, though fairly accurate statement. Soon after them, the emotional wave which swept over Europe enabled travellers to give more color to their recitals. But even then, virtually only the remnants of antiquity were adequately appreciated. This is true of many men, among whom we will only mention Goethe's friends Tischbin and Moritz, furthermore the German author Heinse. Goethe does not go beyond his predecessors. So great is the influence of Winckelmann upon him that he speaks intelligently only of antiquity, and then mentions with great enthusiasm Raphael and Michel Angelo, as do his contemporaries. He takes no interest in the middle ages, very little in the works of the Early Renaissance, and greatly exaggerates the merit of the Bolognese School. In all this he merely follows the taste of his age, as is shown in the works on Italian art by such writers as Rich-

ardson, London, 1722; Cochin, Paris, 1758; etc., etc."

The council reported that, in accordance with the decision at the meeting in Waukesha, it had appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. W. S. Merrill, C. W. Perley, and J. W. Thompson, to consider the question of founding a national bibliographical society, and to correspond concerning this matter with the non-resident members of this society, and others.

The council submitted the following memorial to be sent to the Committee of Education of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company:

"To the Honorable Committee on Education of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, St. Louis.

"GENTLEMEN: The Bibliographical Society of Chicago, an organization founded 'to encourage and promote bibliographical study and research,' having due regard for the great advances made in bibliographical research and studies in the United States, and being of the opinion that the widespread interest now manifested in bibliographical labors merits the attention of your Honorable Exposition Company, begs leave herewith respectfully to submit to your Honorable Committee the following proposal, namely:

"That your Honorable Committee recommend the appointment of a Commissioner of Bibliography for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition whose duties shall be:

"1. To have supervision and final control of all bibliographical publications that may be issued in connection with the Exposition, and to undertake, for his own part, the editing of a series of bibliographies of subjects relating to the Louisiana purchase, and the political, industrial and intellectual development of the territory concerned, and other subjects that may prove pertinent.

"2. To collect a complete set of all printed matter relating to the Exposition and to compile an accurate catalogue thereof.

"3. To arrange for an international bibliographical exhibit, with the idea of keeping the same intact after the close of the Exposition as a permanent bibliographical library.

"The development of public libraries during the last quarter century has been very remarkable, and it is with great satisfaction that this society learns of the plans of Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, the able librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, for a comprehensive exhibit showing the development and working of free libraries. Closely allied to the work of the more scholarly class of libraries is the preparation of bibliographical material and the pursuit of bibliographical investigation, the results of which are so manifestly of the first importance to the student engaged in research.

"It would be particularly striking to set forth the wonderful growth of that part of our country known as the 'Louisiana Purchase,' through a bibliographical presentation of the literature dealing with the history of that section. Such bibliographies, besides rendering distinct and valuable assistance to the historical student, would serve at the same time to indicate the present standpoint, methods and achievements of that important branch of scholarly research called scientific bibliography.

"The Bibliographical Society of Chicago, in submitting this proposal, begs to hope for full and careful deliberation of the same by your Honorable Committee, and ventures to add that it is prepared to render, through its properly constituted officers, any assistance which your Honorable Committee may desire in the furtherance of this or similar plans looking to the recognition by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of a widespread and important department of scientific activity.

"Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Society,

"CAMILLO VON KLENZE, President.

"AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, Secretary."

The recommendation of the council was adopted and the secretary was directed to send the memorial to the said committee and also to send copies of the same to other societies and institutions, asking them to endorse the plan.

The following new members were elected: Miss Mary M. Nelson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Messrs. G. F. Bowerman, Wilmington, Del.; L. H. Dielman, Annapolis, Del.; E. W. Dow, Ann Arbor, Mich.; E. G. Swen and A. J. Norton, Chicago.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crear Library.

Secretary: C. R. Perry, Public Library.

Treasurer: C. A. Torrey, University of Chicago.

The December meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held on Dec. 12 at the public library. Mr. Josephson presided and about 35 members were present. Mr. F. M. Morris and Miss Bessie Goldberg were elected and Mr. J. J. McCarthy and Miss O. Goldberger restored to membership. It was reported that the finances of the club are in a satisfactory state, the manual is nearing completion, 15 copies of the union list have been sold so far, Miss Simpson has resigned owing to absence from the city, and special committees have been appointed as follows:

To consider and report upon the advisability of the club undertaking the compilation and publication of list, index or other similar work, etc., Mr. Merrill, Miss Lindsay, Mr. Gates, Miss Montross, and Mr. Swen.

On "vitalizing the relationship between the public schools and the public libraries of Chicago," Miss Ahern, Miss Elliott, and Dr. Holmes.

On library work at the county jail, Mr. Roden, Mr. Larson and Mr. Abernethy.

On home libraries work, Miss Dickey, Miss Hawley, and Miss Walker.

On program for January meeting, Miss Clarke, Miss Roper, and Mr. Parsons.

On program for February meeting, Miss Mabel McIlvaine, Miss Robertson, and Mr. Perley.

The program of the evening was a symposium of papers on some of the special libraries of Chicago.

Mr. Hugo S. Grosser, librarian of the Municipal Library, described the difficulties incident to the establishment of his library, and then outlined the scope of its work. The Municipal Library was created by an act of the city council in March, 1900. Its primary purpose was the collection of reports, documents, etc., pertaining to the municipal government of the city of Chicago, but this was extended so as to embrace other cities in the United States and foreign countries as well. The library is for reference only,

and of course open to the public. Active work was begun in June, 1900, and with no means on hand, success was necessarily very much retarded.

The library contains in all about 4000 volumes, representing: the city of Chicago, about 600 volumes; 117 cities in the United States, 2200 volumes; 67 foreign cities, 600 volumes; miscellaneous and periodicals, 600 volumes. A regular exchange has been established with all larger cities throughout the world, and it is expected that, in time, the Municipal Library will contain the printed documents of every city of note everywhere. Since February, 1901, a bureau of statistics has been connected with the library, and a bi-monthly publication (it will be made monthly next year) has been issued under the name of *City of Chicago Statistics*, which is being supplied free of charge to city officials, libraries, universities, colleges, and individuals interested in municipal government. This library is crowded into a little room in the city hall. The staff consists of three people. The volumes collected are already much used by every department of the city government, by the council committees, by the special civic commissions, and by the university students.

Miss Jessie L. Forrester read an interesting paper on the library of the Art Institute which had its beginning in 1879, when an entrance fee of two dollars was imposed upon every student to be expended for the purchase of books on art. Upon these matriculation fees the library has existed with occasional gifts added. Recently Mr. M. A. Ryerson has provided a new and beautiful building completely equipped as a home for the library. The Ryerson Memorial Library, as it is now called, is exclusively an art library, and primarily for the students and members of the Art Institute, but practically free to any serious student of art. About 2500 volumes are on the shelves and about 700 are for circulation. All accessions whether by gift or purchase have been very carefully selected. A valuable acquisition was Muybridge's great work on "Animal locomotion," eleven large volumes costing \$600. The Pearson's Collection of carbon photographs, valued at \$30,000, overshadows all other single acquisitions to the library. These photographs, commonly known as autotypes, were published by Braun & Co., of Paris. They number more than 16,000 subjects and include reproductions of the paintings, drawings and sculptures of the great masters. Heretofore a simple classification designed by the librarian has met the needs of the library, but now that the library has a new building and the accessions promise to be more rapid it has been about decided to adopt the Dewey classification with modifications.

Miss Evelyn H. Walker entertainingly sketched the work of All Souls library, which

is a department of the educational section of All Souls Church. It is a free circulating neighborhood library with only 1800 volumes on its accession book, which are replenished annually by a book sociable. The study classes of the church contribute to the support of the library. Some few books are purchased each year and an attempt is made to provide books correlated to the work of the study classes and Sunday-school. An endeavor is also made in the direction of securing and circulating books of travel, science, history, etc., which supplement the work of the public schools of the neighborhood. Besides doing the local work referred to, the library receives cast-off books and magazines from any sources and sends them out to Indian and colored schools of the west and south, to isolated prairie homes, to small churches of every degree of orthodoxy and heterodoxy. The establishing of the public library delivery station within a block of All Souls has diminished the latter's circulation but slightly. This would seem to justify the belief that there is a place for the small library where the librarian may come into personal friendly advisory contact with the children.

Mr. Earl G. Swem, who but recently assumed charge of the Armour Institute of Technology library, was heartily greeted by the club. His remarks were brief, as has been his experience at Armour, but they were interesting and instructive. The library is primarily for the students of the Institute but is also open to the general public as a reference library. It has about 15,000 volumes and is strongest in engineering works. The books are circulated among the students and instructors to some extent. The department system is used but little. The librarian conducts a course of lectures on bibliography for the benefit of the students. The library contains many complete sets of literary and scientific periodicals and is fully equipped with indexes for use in the reference work.

Miss Mary E. Downey then enlightened us as to the Field Columbian Museum library which, like all other departments of the museum, had its origin in the World's Columbian Exposition, with the special collections of the department of mines and mining and the department of ethnology as a nucleus. It is designed for reference purposes only and is confined to the literature of the various arts and sciences illustrated in the museum. It contains many valuable scientific and technical works which may be consulted by the general public. Students are given access to the book shelves. There are 28,272 books and pamphlets in the library and they are classified according to a decimal system. The departmental system is used. The departments especially emphasized are anthropology, botany, geology and zoology. In the reading room 123 scientific and technical peri-

odicals are currently received and made available for public use. In order that the curators may avail themselves in the most convenient manner of the scientific literature on the shelves of other Chicago libraries, co-operative arrangements have been made, as far as possible, by which their books can be used at the museum. The University of Chicago library extends many courtesies and is extensively used by the curators. The John Crerar Library presents a duplicate printed copy of its card catalog, and buys scientific literature especially desired by the museum. The Chicago Public Library allows its reference or other works to be drawn out upon requisition of the museum librarian, and delivers them at the Hyde Park station. The three largest libraries of the city are thus in effective co-operation with the museum, avoiding unnecessary duplication of their books and giving the museum library opportunity to develop along its special lines.

After a short discussion the club adjourned. The January meeting will be a mild celebration of the tenth anniversary of the first regular meeting of the club which was held Jan. 8, 1892. CHESLEY R. PERRY, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. H. M. Leipziger, Aguilar Library.

Secretary: Miss E. L. Foote, New York Public Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held in assembly hall of the Board of Education building, 59th street and Park avenue, on Jan. 9, 1902, at which about 200 were present. The meeting was called to order at 3.15 with President Leipziger in the chair. Minutes and report of executive committee were read and approved, and a motion was carried that the usual annual dinner be held. Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$360.21. A letter was read from the Long Island Library Club inviting to its meetings members of the New York Library Club who should care to attend, and stating that "those members who particularly desire to have notices sent them previous to each meeting may have this done by applying to the secretary of Long Island Library Club, Miss Miriam Draper, Children's Museum Library, Bedford Park, Brooklyn." A letter was also read from the secretary of the American Library Association announcing the dates of the Boston and Magnolia conference, June 14-20.

The secretary announced the receipt from the Chicago Library Club of its "List of serials in libraries of Chicago and Evanston," and also requested note of any changes in address of members and names of non-members interested to receive notices of meetings. The president then announced that in response

to the invitation of the Grolier Club a special meeting will be held Feb. 13, at that club's rooms, 29 East 23d street.

Opening the program of the afternoon, Dr. Leipziger spoke briefly on "Possibilities of library expansion in connection with the Department of Education." He described the provision made by the Board of Education for libraries in the public schools and the great opportunity for their usefulness there, and specially in connection with the evening schools. He explained that the four public evening reading rooms which had been opened last summer in school buildings were closed Dec. 31 on account of lack of appropriation for their support. It is hoped they may be reopened later.

Then followed a general discussion on the question of classification of fiction by subject and by value, which was opened by Miss Rathbone, of Pratt Institute Library. She spoke of the necessity of such fiction classification for librarian and for borrowers, and described some of the work of "evaluation" done in connection with the Pratt Institute Library School.

Miss Rathbone was followed by Mrs. Fairchild, of the New York State Library School, who said that we were under obligations to wrestle with the fiction question until we mastered it. It is not impossible to do that. She advocated the division of fiction on the shelves into three classes—stories, standard fiction, historical fiction—each arranged alphabetically. This arrangement should be supplemented by book notes in each book, and short lists on such subjects as ghost stories, Irish stories, dog stories, etc. She also laid great stress on the importance of having a reference attendant on duty at the fiction shelves.

Mr. John Thomson, of the Philadelphia Free Library, was then introduced. Mr. Thomson's idea on the subject was that some interpretation should go forth with our library reports and statistics, showing the value of the large per cent. of fiction circulated. We should endeavor to convince the city fathers that we are carrying on the educational idea by showing the solid character of reading that is done under the name of fiction. For convenience of comparison, and for the sake of economy, the classification should be uniform. He advocated possibly 10 divisions as historical, instructive, etc., and recommended for the consideration of the American Library Association two questions, viz., Can fiction be classified and in what classes, and, Should librarians exclude fiction less than a year old, as suggested by Mr. Putnam?

Continuing the discussion, Mr. Gaillard described a classification which did not interfere with shelf arrangement, being indicated by colors of book covers, bright red, for instance, lending attractiveness to standard fiction.

Miss Kelso thought that in regard to library reports, some interesting anecdotes and other matter might interpret the statistical tables to the considerable enlightenment of boards of apportionment and other interested readers. Mr. Bostwick said: "Let us have a subject list of prose fiction, and let us mark our cards so that they will tell something of the character of the circulation, but leave the shelves alone. We need a classification on cards, not on the shelves."

Mr. Hill thought it unnecessary to apologize at all for a large per cent. of fiction in the circulation.

After some further discussion a motion was carried that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the Keystone State Library Association in further consideration of this important question.

The president reserved announcement of the committee.

ELIZABETH L. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Mary Krichbaum, class of '01, has been engaged to organize the public library of Huntington, W. Va.

Miss Emma C. Wells, class of '97, is organizing the library of the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Miss Edith F. Pancoast, class of '01, has been engaged as temporary cataloger in the State Library, Augusta, Maine.

Misses Beulah S. White, Charlotte K. Hannum, Amy Keith, Julia E. Stubbs, Hetty S. Johnston, Ruth Palen, graduates of the school, have been engaged as temporary catalogers in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The course on library bindings by W. R. Eastman is being somewhat modified this year by an increased emphasis on small libraries and by the addition of numerous practical problems.

In the selection of books course a change has been made in assigning to each student two books which he reads and for which he leads the discussion before the class. This plan adds thoroughness and definiteness to the class work and also stimulates discussion by other students. The set of printed readers' book notes for 1900-01, on the same lines as the set for 1899-1900, is now ready for distribution and can be secured at the rate of 36 cents per set of 100 cards. Postage is four cents. The set covers in the main books published within the last year or two but includes also Parkman's works, Bos-

well's Johnson and Carlyle's Sterling. The notes are printed in such form as to be available for the card catalogs, as well as for their primary purpose—tipping into the book itself opposite the front cover. They are intended to be of practical service to the reader in helping him to decide whether he wants to take the book.

Miss Ono M. Imhoff (N. Y. 1898) paid a short visit to the school on her way from Newark, N. Y., where she has been engaged for the past year in organizing the public library, to Bloomfield, N. J., where she will be librarian of the Jarvie Memorial Library.

Miss Anna R. Phelps (N. Y. 1901) spoke to the school Friday, Dec. 20, on the Glen Haven Public Library which was started through her efforts. The talk illustrated in an interesting way the peculiar needs of a little library.

The 15th anniversary of the school, which opened Jan. 5, 1887, was kept on Saturday evening Jan. 4 by a skating party at the home of Mrs. Fairchild.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

A report of the work of the library school for the year ending June 30, 1901, is included in the annual report of Pratt Institute Free Library for that period (*In Pratt Institute Monthly*, December, p. 43-47). There were 73 applicants for the first-year course, of whom 43 passed the entrance examinations and 20 were selected for the class. Eleven states were represented. The special lectures, library visits, reading lists prepared, and other features of the class work are noted. In the historical course three students were entered; and there were four in the special course for children's librarians. In the latter course one of the "best means of developing the sense of responsibility, the faculty for management and discipline, and the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the students" was found in the evening work in the children's library.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The university library, because of its close connection with the library school, has been made a depository for the printed cards issued by the Library of Congress.

The course in public documents, which for the past three years has been a special feature of this school, will hereafter be opened to students in the College of Literature and Arts, and a part of the instruction will be given by the Department of Economics. Dr. Hammond will treat of the documents from the specialist's point of view, while Miss Mann will, as before, treat of the reference and cataloging features. In this connection, the Department of Economics will so arrange its course in statistics that library students

may take the general without the technical and mathematical parts.

Further requests from the College of Literature and Arts have been granted to open to their students the course in Reference, Selection of books, History of libraries, and Bookmaking.

The course in Bibliography, given by specialists in the university and the towns, is proving more satisfactory than ever this year. Lecturers use the Decimal classification for an outline, and base their selection of books upon the needs of a 10,000 volume public library. They emphasize the principles of selection, which change little, give a critical estimate of leading authorities, and illustrate by specific books. Where closely related subjects are represented by several departments, the college including them is asked to assign some one man to speak of the group. For example, the professor of history is presenting the Political Science group, of history, economics, and public law and administration. The group system secures a more practical proportion of books than was gained from separate departments.

The course has thus far included Bibliographies of bibliography, General bibliography, Library economy, General periodicals; Philosophy, by Head Professor Arthur H. Daniels; Religion, by Rev. J. E. Wilkinson, of Emanuel church, Champaign; Romance languages, by Head Professor Geo. D. Fairfield; and Political science, by Acting Head Professor of History, D. E. Spencer.

The library school each month prepares for the College of Engineering a list of articles of interest to engineers, which have appeared in the current general magazines. A list of interest to the classical departments is also posted in the College of Literature and Arts once a month. The class in Reference includes a study of current events, and each week a summary is prepared for discussion in the Department of Economics.

Much indexing is done by the various departments of the university, and the library school assists whenever the practice is such as to be of value to the students, in becoming familiar with the subjects assigned by the specialists.

The seniors continue to have entire charge of the branch of the Champaign Public Library, opening it every afternoon.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL.

The summer school for library training, conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin, will hold its eighth annual session during July and August, 1902. The regular course will begin on Wednesday, July 2, and close on Friday, Aug. 26. The supplementary course, for more experienced or advanced students, will extend from Mon-

day, July 7, through to Friday, Aug. 1. The document course will begin on Wednesday, Aug. 6, and close Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A fund for lectures has been provided by J. D. Witter, of Grand Rapids, making it possible to secure specialists to speak on special lines of work. The school will be under the direction of Miss Cornelia Marvin. Miss Adelaide Hasse, chief of the documents division of the New York Public Library, will conduct the course in public documents. Miss Julia Elliott, librarian of the Marinette (Wis.) Public Library, will act as assistant instructor in library economy. Lectures and instruction will also be given by professors in the University of Wisconsin and by officers of the state commission. A general library meeting will be held Aug. 28-29. Full information regarding admission requirements, details of courses, etc., may be had on application to Miss Cornelia Marvin, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.

Reviews.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Calendar of Washington manuscripts in the Library of Congress; comp. under the direction of Herbert Friedenwald, Ph.D. Washington, 1901. 315 p. 1. O.

It is gratifying to note that the Library of Congress has recently published some valuable catalogs of its treasures. Among those which have already appeared we have a "Check list of American newspapers," "A list of maps of America," and the present "Calendar of Washington manuscripts." This volume is divided into two parts, the first containing such manuscripts as were written by Washington himself or under his authority (pp. 9-102), while the second is devoted to such documents as were received by him (pp. 105-184). Wherever the writings of Washington have been published, references are made to the publications in which they appear and such papers have been indexed with less fulness than those not so reproduced. Among the more notable documents contained in this work are the Virginia Articles of Association of 1770 (of which the Library of Congress possesses six copies), the series of papers relating to General Sullivan's expedition against the Susquehanna Indians in 1779, and the letters relating to the founding of the city of Washington. Of those received by Washington not the least interesting are those dated from 1778-1782, which give insight into the means which he employed in obtaining information respecting the movements of the enemy. The work contains a very full index of names (filling more than a third of the volume) (pp. 187-315),

which enables one to readily refer to any of the calendared papers.

The introduction states that "In addition to the documents comprised in this calendar the library has recently acquired the letter books of Robert Morris which contains copies of 73 letters from that statesman to Washington, 68 of which were written during the years 1781-1784. The library possesses also the large Toner collection of transcripts of Washington's writings, as well as the transcripts of letters and documents written by Washington during the Revolutionary war, collected by Peter Force, and obtained by the Library of Congress in 1867." No reasons are given why this additional material was not incorporated in the present work.

This work is printed on good paper and in a handsome and convenient form. We are glad of the assurance that the future publications of the library, not administrative, will appear in uniform character with this one.

G. W. C.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA. Transactions and proceedings . . . at its second general meeting, held at Adelaide, Oct. 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1900. Adelaide, C. E. Bristow, Gov. printer, 1901. 86+114 p. O.

The delay in the publication of these proceedings is apologized for by the editor, as being due to "a variety of untoward circumstances." The conference was reported in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, December, 1900, p. 737-739. In addition to the papers, attendance list, and summary of proceedings the "Transactions" include programs and catalog of the loan exhibition held in connection with the meeting.

LOCAL.

Alliance (O.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Sept. 1, 1901.) This is the first report of the library since its reorganization from a public school library to a free public library. The reorganization was decided upon in the summer of 1900, and the plan followed was adopted after visits by the librarian to the Case Library at Cleveland, Oberlin College Library, and other libraries. It included classification by the D. C., preparation of a dictionary catalog, card shelf list, new charging system, etc. The library was opened to the public Sept. 15, 1900. It now contains 2527 v., and circulated 16,911 v., or a daily average of 58. There are about 900 borrowers. Percentage of adult fiction is 39.28, of juvenile fiction, 47.63. "The fiction percentage is high, owing mainly to our poverty of recent books in other classes." Free access is given to the shelves.

Atlantic City, N. J. The board of trustees of the public library, now in process of organization, has been appointed by Mayor Stoy as follows: T. J. Dickerson, A. M. Heston, Dr. J. B. Thompson, Rev. J. H. Townsend, and Mrs. A. B. Endicott.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1901.) This interesting report constitutes the greater part of the *Pratt Institute Monthly* for December, 1901 ("Library number"), and will not appear in small pamphlet form as heretofore. The principal statistics for the year are as follows: Added 5920; total 74,979. Issued, home use 238,208 (fict. 63.2 per cent.). New registration 7747; total registration 60,639; total active membership (estimated) 39,913.

In its presentation of varied activities and suggestions for increased usefulness this report is of marked interest and should be read in full. Any summary is necessarily unsatisfactory. Of the total home circulation 33,847 v. were issued to borrowers under 14 years of age; and 15,255 were drawn from the open-shelf collection of about 2000 v. It is recommended that the entire delivery room be equipped as an open-shelf room, thus giving about 2500 volumes additional (or about 7500 in all) accessible to the public.

The large demand for advertised or popular books was evidenced by the sale of 4865 reserve postal-cards, a larger number than ever before. Miss Plummer points out that this reserve system means "the retirement from circulation for 24 hours (sometimes more) of the books reserved, and the failure, therefore, of each book to do the duty possible to it if kept in constant circulation," and suggests that the reserving of books be somewhat discouraged by an increase in the price of reserve cards, which have been sold at a lower price than that set by most libraries.

There is an interesting report of the work of the information-desk, as carried on by Miss Winifred Taylor, noted elsewhere in this issue.

Reference attendance at the main library and the Astral branch is given as 37,803, with a total of 16,265 v. issued for consultation from the stacks; but this, of course, is an inadequate record of the reference use. "Account has been kept recently of the number of pamphlets called for from the stack, and we find the number increasing each month. An unusual demand for the Smithsonian publications is attributed by the department to the printed analytical catalog-cards furnished by the Publishing Section of the American Library Association." Accessions of special importance to the reference, art reference and general collections are briefly noted. "Among the most interesting accessions of the year were 38 chap-books, published in

Bath, Bristol, and London, in the early part of the century. They were bought to illustrate the lectures on the history of literature for children; also about 50 old-fashioned books for children and young people, published between 1748 and 1842. Some books printed in the Confederate States during and immediately after the Civil War were purchased at auction, as having historical interest, while an extra set of the *International Studio* was bought for circulation, and duplicates of the last 10 volumes of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for class-use in the Library School."

Especially interesting is the report of the work of the children's department, where numerous exhibitions have been held, and reading aloud and story-telling have enlivened many evenings. The classifying and cataloging of children's books is now handled in this department, as the books thus become more quickly familiar to the assistants, and the children's catalog is simpler in its subject-headings. Regular visits are made to the schools by the children's librarian, "to make sure that teachers and children know of the library and what it can do for them." Many suggestive points are brought out, and the record should be read in full by all interested in library work with children. The work of the library school is also fully reported upon.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (3d rpt.—year ending Feb. 20, 1901.) As this report appears about ten months after the close of the year covered, most of the information given has already been noted in these columns. The statistics presented are as follows: Added 13,329; total 118,011 (of which 50,521 belong to the Schermerhorn st. branch, formerly the Library of the Union for Christian Work, and 16,874 are in the Bedford branch). Issued, home use 541,013; lib. use 94,411. The classified circulation is given only for total issue, and the percentages of home use are not stated. Of the total issue 234,530 v. were fiction, and 161,804 were juvenile books. New registration, 12,262; total registration, 65,745.

At the time of this report there were 11 branch libraries in operation and four branches in preparation. Summarized reports are given for each branch, and for the travelling library department. The report was drawn by Mr. Bostwick just before his resignation to become chief of the New York Public Library Circulating Department, and it closes with a cordial valedictory and a reference to the remarkable growth of the library system, which in two years had expanded "from two to 15 branches and from an annual rate of circulation of a few thousand to more than a million."

Chicago P. L. The T. B. Blackstone Memorial Branch Library, to be given by Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, will be erected at Washington avenue and 49th street.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. The library trustees on Dec. 19 adopted a resolution providing "that the president appoint a committee of three to prepare such legislation looking to the providing of a new building for the main library and such buildings for branch libraries as may be deemed advisable." The committee was named as W. T. Porter, Drausin Wulsin, and Robert West.

Connecticut State L., Hartford. The library has adopted a new bookplate, designed at the request of Mr. Godard, the librarian, by W. F. Hopson, of New Haven, designer of the Yale and other bookplates. The bookplate is oblong, 4 by 2½ inches in size, with the design in the upper half. In the center of the design is the seal of the state, surrounded by a band bearing the word "Connecticut." At the left of the seal the charter oak is presented, firmly rooted in front of the state house erected in Hartford in 1720. At the right of the seal the east front of the capitol is presented and beneath the buildings at the right and the left are rolls of manuscript indicating the constitution or "fundamental orders" of 1639 and the charter of 1662.

Dayton (O.) P. L. and Museum. (41st rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1901.) Added 4038; total 49,873. Issued, home use 138,632 (fict. and juv. fict. 72.6 per cent.); ref. use 52,946. New registration 2313; total registration 13,665. Receipts \$17,466.89, expenses \$14,588.78.

The circulation during the period covered was greater than that for any year previous to September, 1897. Use of books in the library, however, has apparently declined in the past two years. "This apparent falling off is coincident with the attendance, in the reading room, of a reference assistant, whose special duty it is to wait upon the students. The assistant devotes himself to finding the exact books required, to answer the searcher's questions, and, with his more special knowledge of the resources at hand, fewer books are taken down at a hazard of answering the purpose than was the case when the student was obliged to wait on himself alone." It is also pointed out that for a large amount of reference use no record is practicable. The fiction percentage was reduced 2.3 per cent, during the year—largely owing to the percentage of classed books read from the school department and vacation branches.

An interesting experiment was tried at the close of the school year, when the school library was broken up into four collections and placed at each of four districts, situated at a distance of a mile or two from the main library. Several hundred volumes of fiction and classed books for adults were added to the collections and the whole, under the charge of a teacher belonging to the district, was thrown open to the public for two after-

noons a week during the summer. The average issue per afternoon was 114 books; 297 new borrowers were added. Sixty-one per cent. of the books taken were for adults, and less than 65 per cent. of the books read were fiction and juvenile fiction. "Two of these district branches (each two miles from the main library) will be continued as neighborhood libraries for their respective localities. They will be open one afternoon a week to the public, with a collection of several hundred volumes added to by weekly deliveries of new books from the main library."

In closing her report Miss Doren thus states the controlling aim and method of the conduct of the library:

"The library is not only seeking to extend its general usefulness as a distributor of pleasant books for home reading, but it is increasing the actual intensive use of books for study among all classes of people. A very great proportion, perhaps the most important proportion, of this work is done within the walls of the library itself, where all the tools of the student are conveniently at hand and the studious atmosphere prevails. That the character of its work is deepening, and that the grasp of the needs, conditions and ideals of the community is becoming more real, we believe to be a fact. Though not wanting in the visible proofs of usefulness and progress, the work of the library is necessarily a quiet one. Without the appearance of haste, but without rest, it must ever be sympathetic to the desires of the people; persuasive, not didactic in method, and, above all, through the selection of its books and the manner of bringing them to the notice of readers, it must mold ideals while it satisfies needs."

The library has issued two attractive Christmas book lists, one for adults and one for children, recording titles in varied classes of literature recommended by the members of the library staff, and including many older books as well as current ones.

East St. Louis (Ill.) P. L. A systematic effort was made by the librarian at the beginning of the reading season to arouse an interest in the library among the workmen of the city. The city is a large manufacturing center, and in consequence a considerable per cent. of the population is employed in skilled labor. To reach this class a small printed slip, setting forth a few facts concerning the library, was prepared and several thousands circulated through the pay envelopes of a number of the large employers of labor.

Although too early as yet to judge of the net results of this campaign, from the results as known so far there is no reason to doubt but that they will be gratifying.

Madison (Wis.) P. L. It is planned to open a children's room at the library, and the

members of the Madison Women's Club have been asked to contribute \$100 toward the fund of \$500 necessary for its equipment.

Mount Vernon (N. Y.) P. L. The long disagreement in the Mount Vernon board of education regarding a site for the \$35,000 Carnegie library building was settled on Dec. 17, when it was voted to purchase for \$16,000 a site on South First and South Second streets, between First and Second streets. The site is a central one, and seems generally satisfactory.

New Haven (Ct.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1900.) Added 5824; total 52,033. Issued, home use 305,284, of which school use is estimated as 6000 (fict. 50 per cent.; juv. fict. 20.2 per cent.). New borrowers 8484; total borrowers 16,678. Receipts \$16,191.60; expenses \$16,177.89.

A re-arrangement of the fiction shelves was made in May, to allow more room; but the library quarters are still overcrowded. Small collections of books have been placed in two of the local schools.

Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L. On Dec. 5 the incorporators of the Howard Library, at a largely attended meeting, voted to transfer all the property of that association to the Carnegie Library, to be established through the gift of \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie. The Carnegie Library has been duly chartered and all plans for its development promise to be smoothly and speedily carried through. A site has been secured that will be deeded to the city when the time is ripe, and the appropriation of the city council is purely a matter of form, as that body has voted unanimously in favor of the library. The transfer of the Howard Library is made on condition that the property "be kept available for free public library purposes"; that the library building now contemplated "be constructed within a reasonable time," that the Carnegie Library carry out the contracts now existing between the Howard Library and its cardholders; and that the new building shall "fittingly perpetuate the memory of M. H. Howard." With the passing out of existence of the Howard Library its quarters will be occupied and its work carried on by the Carnegie Library until the new building is completed. The Carnegie Library board is composed of directors of the Howard Library and three members appointed by the city council.

At the final meeting of the Howard Library incorporators a short report was presented, showing that since the opening of the free circulating department 3219 cards have been issued, and an average of 300 books have been drawn daily. The library contains about 1200 v. Of these only about 7000 are available for circulation, the others being reference

books, 47 periodicals are subscribed for and 10 presented.

New York City. Carnegie libraries. On Dec. 26 the city Board of Estimate adopted formal resolutions of thanks to Andrew Carnegie for his munificent gift of \$5,200,000 for 65 branch library buildings for New York City. After reciting the terms of the gift and its acceptance, the board "in the name of the citizens of New York" extends to Mr. Carnegie "the sincere thanks of the municipality, and commends his action as an important event in the progress of civilization and education in our city, which will mark an epoch in the enlightenment of our citizens and offer much needed opportunities for the higher education of the youth of the city."

New York P. L. A bill was introduced into the state legislature on Jan. 1, authorizing an increase in the number of library trustees from 21 to 25, so that the following officials of the city may be ex-officio members of the board: the mayor, comptroller, and president of the board of aldermen. Under this arrangement the municipality will have an adequate representation on the board of governors.

At the December meeting of the trustees George L. Rives presented his resignation from the office of secretary, in view of his appointment as corporation counsel for the city. Mr. Rives continues as trustee. A resolution was passed naming seven residents of Staten Island to act as an advisory committee in the selection of sites for the Carnegie libraries for Staten Island. They are George Cromwell, John M. Carrere, G. A. Irving, A. K. Johnston, Walter C. Kerr, Ira K. Morris and De Witt Stafford.

At the January meeting of the board Andrew Carnegie was elected a trustee, succeeding Daniel Huntington.

The Riverside branch has removed from 261 West 69th st. to 230 Amsterdam ave., near 70th st., where it will occupy the entire second floor of a building about 25 x 90 feet. This library, which reaches a crowded tenement district, was originally established by the Riverside Association, a settlement society, and was transferred to the New York Free Circulating Library in 1897.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. A new library sub-station was opened the first week in December in the Morton street school, and over 90 new cards were issued to pupils in the first two days.

Norwich, Ct. Otis L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1901.) Added 1626; total 26,317. Issued, home use 88,418 (fict. 55.90%). New registration 787; total registration 10,500. Receipts and expenses \$6629.60.

A decrease of 2699 in books issued is noted, mainly in the line of work with the schools, which appears to have reached its limit of growth. The reduction of the book purchase

appropriation is a serious difficulty, and affects all classes of readers by limiting the library's effectiveness. The more important accessions of the year are noted, and reference is made to the prompt treatment accorded public documents of special interest. More than half of those received during the year have been cataloged on receipt, and placed on the shelves in the classes to which they belong. "For example: a report on civil affairs in Porto Rico and Cuba issued by the War Department in 1900 forms vol. 7 of House documents of the first session of the 56th Congress. Instead of burying it in this Congressional series, we place it among the books in the library descriptive of Cuba and Porto Rico, and place in the card catalog a subject card for each island. This method of treating government publications requires careful discrimination in view of the overcrowded condition of the shelves, but results in making the more important publications readily available." It is suggested that free access, now granted to the fiction shelves, might be extended to other departments; "the custom is a growing one, and in many respects convenient and satisfactory."

Passaic (N. J.) P. L. Plans submitted by Jackson, Rosecrans & Canfield, of New York, have been chosen for the Jane Watson Reid Memorial Library, to be given as a branch library for the district of Dundee, by Peter Reid, of Passaic. Construction will begin in the early spring. The building will be three-storied, including a basement above the ground level, with a rear stack room, circular in plan. There will be a children's room, assembly hall, and all the features of an up-to-date and thoroughly equipped branch library.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending May 31, 1901.) Added 5000; total 72,133. Issued, home use 174,945 (fict. 45.74%; juv. fict. 25.16%). New registration 3838; cards in force 7519. Receipts and expenses \$17,388.80.

Through the small selected libraries placed in nine public schools, there were circulated 23,163 v., being 13¼ per cent. of the total issue and an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the school issue of the preceding year. The total home circulation shows an average of 3¼ vol. to every inhabitant of the city.

Raleigh, N. C. Olivia Raney L. The annual meeting of the trustees was held on Dec. 9. Since the opening of the library on Jan. 24, 1901, about 550 v. have been added, making a total of 5411. There has been an average daily attendance of 50 persons in the reading room; and 34,829 v. were issued for home use (fict. 64%), being a daily average of 135. There are 2195 borrowers, of whom 506 are under 18 years of age.

The library derives its income from rental of parts of its building, amounting to \$857 for a period of ten months. "The necessary ex-

penses during that time amounted to \$1739.55, including the purchase of new books, and the deficiency has been supplied by the generous founder." A strong plea is made for a city appropriation of \$125 per month.

At a meeting of the city council on Jan. 3, the sum of \$100 per month was appropriated for library maintenance.

Richmond, Va. Carnegie L. On Dec. 10 the ordinance for the management of the Carnegie Library, passed by the city council on Dec. 2, was accepted by the board of aldermen, and on Dec. 14 was signed by the mayor. The ordinance was opposed by a numerous body of citizens, in favor of a plan whereby the board of trustees should consist of one alderman, two councilmen, and six citizens. The plan adopted provides for a board of two aldermen, three councilmen, three citizens and the city superintendent of schools. It is looked upon as meaning that the library will be controlled by politics, and there has been much dissatisfaction at its adoption. The *Richmond Dispatch* said editorially prior to the final vote upon the matter, that it "would open the way for the directing authority to pass at any time into the hands of a political ring, and for playing the position of librarian as a football of favoritism. It would clear the field for all sorts of political jobbery and the exercise of all sorts of pressure, and at the very least, leave us in constant danger of the subordination of the question of competency in electing a librarian to that of personal popularity." The ordinance, however, is now law, and the outlook for the library is regarded as at least questionable. Several candidates for the post of librarian are named, the most prominent being W. M. Turpin, president of the board of aldermen, and Carlton McCarthy, city accountant.

San Francisco (Cal.) F. P. L. The attractive branch library building at Fourth and Clara streets, given to the city by Mayor J. D. Phelan, was dedicated on the evening of Dec. 16. The building has a frontage on Fourth st. of 56 feet, and is nearly square. It is built of pressed brick and terra cotta, while the fixtures, including cases, desks, tables and chairs, are of solid oak. In the basement there is a large room which is to be utilized as an auditorium and reading room. The building is lighted by electricity.

Sandusky, O. Carnegie L. Despite the presentation of a legal opinion from the city solicitor that their proposed action was illegal, the city council on Dec. 16 voted to make an appropriation of \$1500 to the library association, or one half the sum of \$3000 that it is pledged by ordinance to appropriate annually for library maintenance. The ordinance in question was passed to secure the \$50,000 library building offered to the city by Andrew Carnegie; and its validity is now questioned on the ground that the library is managed by a "close corporation" and that

the city has no voice in the application of the funds it grants. The city solicitor bases his opinion mainly upon the fact that the character of the library association provides for the "establishment of a free library, the books of which shall be accessible to its members," phrasing which does not accord with the provision of the state law regarding city support of "free public" libraries. He says: "This association according to the provision above quoted does not make the library a public one, it omits the word 'public' and provides that, 'the books of which shall be accessible to its members.' Of course the managers may perhaps at their own volition permit all persons a free access to the books of the library, but it is within their power at any time to withhold and deny such rights to the public. We must judge the character of a corporation by the terms and conditions of its charter, and I therefore hold that this library association, as a corporation, is not a free public library. The city as a corporation in its corporate capacity has no property rights in this institution; neither has it anything to say as to the conduct and control of the institution. It is powerless to curtail expenses, or to make by-laws, rules or regulations in conducting and managing the same. It has absolutely no voice neither directly or indirectly as to conducting the institution except as to the levying of taxes, which the people are called upon to pay."

The matter seems to be largely the result of dissatisfaction of the public with the attitude of the library directors, and it is hoped that it may be smoothed over. The *Sandusky Journal* says: "The opposition to the management has crystallized during the past two or three weeks in a demand that the city shall not be taxed to support the library unless the city, as a corporation, has something to say about the expenditure of the funds. In some instances this opinion is held by persons who are friendly to the institution, who are anxious to have its usefulness extended to the widest possible limits and who have nothing but words of praise for those now in control. They urge that it is bad public policy for the people to be taxed and have absolutely no voice in the expenditure of the money collected from them."

"It is contended too, that if the people generally feel that they have an ownership interest in the institution, they will be more apt to take kindly to it, to use it more freely and derive greater benefits. There is something in this contention. The great mass of the people like to feel that they are part owners of public institutions and that they are in some sense responsible for the welfare of the same. It seems to us that if the library association and the people who are not members of the same would get a little closer together the whole difficulty might be solved. It will not do for the people—those who are making the complaints—to carry their prejudices

into the matter and it will not do for the library association to take a high-and-mighty ground."

Seattle (Wash.) P. L. The city council on Dec. 19 decided to submit to popular vote an amendment to the charter for reorganization of the library commission. That body, under the proposed amendment, will be known as the library board, and will be composed of seven members, who will have control of the actions of the librarian and actual direction of the public library. One of the members of the board, in explanation of the decision, is quoted as saying that "at present the library commission is but a figure-head. It has no power of action. Nominally it is the head of the department, but actually it is without power. Some additional relief was given some time ago by ordinance, but this might be taken away any time. The librarian is now appointed by the mayor and the board has no control over him. That is the fundamental reason for wishing a new amendment. Another reason for wanting a change is that it is the desire of those who have the best interests of the library at heart to make it a part of the educational system of city and state, and as the state has now a new library act it is desirable that the library be put under this and as much in unison with it as possible to make the library here as nearly a part of the state system as possible. That explains why the superintendent of schools has been added to the library board."

The amendment, which will be submitted to vote at the March election, makes the usual provisions for maintenance, expenditures, etc., and includes the following sections regarding administration: "There shall be appointed seven library commissioners, who shall constitute and be known as the library board, and be the governing body of the library, who shall hold office for seven years. They will serve without compensation and be subject to removal by the mayor. The mayor, with the consent of the city council, shall appoint the trustees, each of whom shall hold office for the term of seven years. The present library commission, together with two new trustees, to be appointed by the mayor for the term of seven years from April 1, 1902, shall be the first library board, and the present commissioners shall continue to hold office as such commissioners until the expiration of their respective terms as commissioners, and the mayor shall thereafter annually appoint one trustee."

"The librarian shall be elected by the board and subject to removal by it. Under civil service rules, he shall have the appointment and removal of all subordinate employees of the board."

Springfield, Ill. Lincoln L. The library board has not yet been able to make public the plans for the \$75,000 building, given by Andrew Carnegie. Of the plans first sub-

mitted in competition the three that seemed most satisfactory were sent for criticism and suggestion to E. H. Anderson, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, who returned them with a letter saying: "After examination I cannot tell you how much I regret the fact that I cannot make a favorable report upon any of these plans," and "I think I ought to say to you that if the responsibility were mine, I would have the whole subject reconsidered."

The plans were therefore set aside, and a special sub-committee was appointed to secure an architect. Mauran, Russell & Garden, of St. Louis, were finally engaged, and it is understood that their plans for the building are now practically completed.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. On Dec. 18 the directors accepted the resignation as librarian of John Cotton Dana, now librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, and passed following resolutions recording their appreciation of Mr. Dana's services and regret at his retirement, and adding: "They realize that he has largely extended the usefulness of the library in enlightening the minds and brightening the lives of the people of this community, and that his leadership has been potent outside of Springfield, in this section of the state, in making other libraries more effective and valuable, and they are correspondingly grateful to him."

A resolution was also passed authorizing Miss Alice Shepard, as first assistant, to be "acting librarian, and have general supervision; the board understanding that Miss Medlicott will, as on former occasions, co-operate with Miss Shepard in carrying on the work of the library, sharing with her the general responsibility."

A committee was appointed to nominate a new librarian, and the board voted to continue the policy of having a curator for the art department and a librarian, each to manage his own department subject to the direction of the board.

Stanley, Wis. Moon Memorial L. The library building erected by Mrs. Sarah F. Moon, of Eau Claire, as a memorial to her late husband, Delos R. Moon, was dedicated on Dec. 17. The library is a one storied structure, 50 by 55 feet, of Roman brick, with a tiled roof. It contains three large rooms, opening from a spacious hallway, with lavatories, etc., in the basement. It is lighted by electricity. Stanley is a city of 2500 people, and it is estimated that nearly the entire population attended the public reception in the library building, which was held in the evening, after the formal dedication.

Washington County F. L., Hagerstown, Md. The trustees have issued a statement regarding the work and needs of the library. Since the library was opened on the 1st of

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September, 1901, 3024 persons have registered and 18,227 books have been issued. "This is at the rate of 72,000 books per year, or an average of 275 a day." The number of volumes on the shelves at the opening of the library was 6325 and there are now 8267, an increase of 1942. There have been branches established at Leitersburg, Boonsboro, Tilghmanston, Beaver Creek and Sandy Hook, and applications for branches at 10 or 12 other points are now being prepared. It is pointed out that although the library is maintained from the endowment of the late B. F. Newcomer, the site and building were secured through public subscription, and its equipment has left the trustees with a debt of about \$15,000. In view of the great success of the library, and the large field of work before it, an earnest appeal is made for public subscriptions sufficient to clear off the indebtedness existing, and to extend the library's benefits more widely to the country districts.

Winona (Minn.) F. P. L. The library has issued an attractive illustrated pamphlet picturing and describing the beautiful Laird Library building, the gift of William Harris Laird, of Winona, which was presented to the city on Jan. 21, 1899. Its cost, exclusive of site, equipment, shelving, heating, etc., was \$50,000. The little booklet gives a view of the exterior of the building as frontispiece, floor plans, and four excellent interior views.

Wisconsin State Historical Soc. L., Madison. The 49th annual meeting of the society was held on Dec. 12, when the report of the secretary, R. G. Thwaites, was presented. Accessions to the library during the year were reported as 5712 v. and 5628 pm., giving a total of 226,946 titles. Reference was made to the great collection of books, pamphlets, and newspaper files bearing on the Mormon question—2300 titles in all—which has been loaned to the library by Theodore Schroeder, a Wisconsin University graduate, now of New York City, but for many years one of the most prominent attorneys in Utah. This collection far surpasses any other of the kind, and it is expected that ultimately it will be presented to the society.

It was pointed out that it will be only a few years before the new library building will need to be enlarged by the erection of the north bookstack wing; and the legislature of 1903 will be asked to provide for its construction. This would give relief for perhaps 25 years, at the end of which time it will be necessary to build a transverse bookstack wing upon the Park street end of the lot.

It is intended to establish a small reference library at the capitol during legislative sessions, with telephonic connection with the central library, for the use of officers and members of the two houses.

"The society's relations with the library of the state university continue to be of the most cordial character, amply justifying the expectations of those who had foreseen that placing the two libraries under the same roof would result in broadening and strengthening the work of each, to the betterment of the interests of higher education within our state."

COLONIAL.

San Juan, Porto Rico. The Carnegie library building will be two stories high, 75 feet wide, fronting on Plaza Colon, and 50 feet deep. The second floor will contain an assembly hall and the book capacity will probably be for 100,000 volumes. In the basement it is designed to arrange two reading rooms, one of which shall be for children.

FOREIGN.

Bradford (Eng.) P. Ls. (31st rpt.—year ending Aug. 12, 1901.) Added 7319; total 108,632. Total issue 674,572 (29,000 from the 11 branches), being a net increase of 75,809 over the preceding year. New registration 12,654.

106 books in Braille type have been circulated among the blind persons of the city, and 1602 volumes of music scores were issued.

Paisley (Scotl.) F. L. and Museum. The library and museum has received a gift of \$27,500 from James P. Coates, of the J. V. P. Coates Thread Mills, Pawtucket, R. I.

Rome, Vittorio Emanuele L. The *Athenaeum* states that a considerable part of the Chinese Imperial Library of Pekin is now incorporated in the Vittorio Emanuele Library at Rome, where it is being arranged by Prof. Nocentini and Signor Vigna del Ferro, who served as interpreter during the Chinese campaign. It consists of historical, geographical and philosophical works. There is a history of the Han dynasty and another of the Tsing dynasty. One geographical work runs to "several hundred volumes."

Warwick (Eng.) P. L. The death of the librarian Thomas Carter, in November, 1901, called forth the following communication to the *Athenaeum* of Dec. 7:

"Warwick has lost, by the death from pneumonia of Mr. Tom Carter, a public librarian of decidedly original character. Mr. Carter was the son of a Forest of Dean miner, and was sent into the pit long before he reached his teens. He had practically no school education, but taught himself to read, and developed a consuming passion for books. He went to Warwick as an insurance agent, and soon, by his force of character and gifts as a speaker, acquired such local influence that he was returned to the school board and the town council. A year ago he resigned his seat on the council in order to become public

librarian. He found the library in a heart-breaking state. It was one of the many local libraries started in a fit of enthusiasm and stocked with books; but the enthusiasm cooled, and no effort was made to weed out the worthless volumes and maintain a supply of the best modern books. Mr. Carter completely overhauled the collection of some 9000 volumes, induced the committee to fill up gaps—there was, for instance, not a single volume of Matthew Arnold—and carefully studied the literary papers to discover the new books worth ordering. He constituted himself the literary adviser of the town, not only by personal counsel to the borrowers, but by highly intelligent notices in the *Warwick Advertiser* of batches of new books ordered on his recommendation, and of the reviews and magazines supplied to the reading-room. He was contemplating inviting literary men to give lectures on courses of reading to the studious young men of the town. Mr. Carter taught himself French and Latin, and was seeking new worlds to conquer when his useful life was cut short at the age of 40."

Gifts and Bequests.

Newton (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth L. Rand, of Newton, the library is to receive a bequest of \$1000, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books.

Norwalk, Ct. On Dec. 5 the city received from H. E. Bishop, of Norwalk, a deed of gift for a central site, corner of Mott and Belden avenues, for the \$20,000 library building to be given to the city by Andrew Carnegie.

Titusville, Pa. W. S. and R. D. Benson, of Passaic, N. J., and their sister, Mrs. C. F. Emerson, of Titusville, have offered to present to Titusville a \$25,000 library building as a memorial of their parents. It is to be known as The Benson Memorial Library, and it is required that the city provide \$2000 annually for maintenance.

Wesleyan Univ. L., Middletown, Ct. By the will of the late Mrs. Harriet Hoxie Wilcox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the university library is bequeathed an endowment fund of \$20,000, and the university receives probably an equal amount. By the terms of the will the executors have 10 years in which to settle the estate, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is to be paid on all legacies remaining unpaid after two years.

Carnegie library gifts.

The following record covers recent gifts of library buildings made by Andrew Carnegie:

Akron, O. Dec. 23. \$70,000.

Bloomington, Ind. Dec. 24. \$15,000.

Cañon City, Colo. Dec. 17. \$10,000.

The city already appropriates \$1100, and \$600 is added from private subscription. A site has been secured.

Danville, Ill. Dec. 26. \$40,000.

Accepted Dec. 28.

Elkhart (Ind.) Carnegie L. Dec. 16. \$5000 additional, to render building more nearly fireproof.

Iron Mountain, Mich. Dec. 19. \$2500 additional.

Kalispell, Mont. Dec. 28. \$10,000.

Madison, Wis. Dec. 30. \$75,000.

Accepted Jan. 10.

Nyack, N. Y. Dec. 23. \$15,000.

The three corporations of Nyack, South Nyack and Upper Nyack together contribute \$1200 annually to the support of the public library, and the acceptance of the Carnegie gift is practically assured.

Oneida, N. Y. Dec. 31. \$11,000.

Pekin, Ill. Dec. 18. \$5000 additional.

Red Wing, Minn. Dec. 17. \$15,000.

Accepted Jan. 4, when site was also accepted from James Lawther.

Stratford, Manitoba, Can. Dec. 25. \$12,000.

New York Press Club. Dec. 18. \$5000 for purchase of books.

Librarians.

BARTLETT, Miss Henrietta C., Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1901, has been engaged to assist in the reorganization of the Englewood (N. J.) Public Library.

BOWKER-MITCHELL. Richard Rogers Bowker, editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and the *Publishers' Weekly*, was married on Jan. 1, 1902, to Miss Alice Mitchell, of Cambridge, Mass. The ceremony took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Bingham, in Brookline, and was performed by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Bowker will leave on Jan. 22 for a three months' absence in Europe.

HASSLER, Miss Harriot E., Pratt Institute Library School, classes '98 and '99, has resigned from the Buffalo Public Library to accept a position on the staff of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, beginning Jan. 1.

MERRITT, Miss Leslie, graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, classes 1900 and 1901, has been released from her engagement at the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Athenæum, to accept the position of cataloger at Bryn Mawr College Library.

MOTT, Henry, assistant librarian of McGill University Library, Montreal, retired from

the library service on Jan. 1 on a comfortable pension. Mr. Mott had been connected with the university library for 14 years, and his cordiality and courtesy will be remembered by the librarians in attendance at the Montreal meeting of the American Library Association, in 1900. His retirement was marked by the art students of the university by the presentation of an illuminated address and a handsome set of furs. Mr. Mott was born in London in 1825. He came to Montreal in 1859, and was in commercial life until 1879, when he joined the staff of the *Canadian Spectator*, and later became connected with the *Herald*. He was appointed librarian of the Mechanics' Institute in 1884, and in January, 1888, joined the staff of McGill University Library.

PERRY, Miss Lucy Ware, Pratt Institute Library School, classes 1900 and 1901, has been engaged to make the typewritten catalog of the Millicent Library, at Fairhaven, Mass.

PRENTISS, Miss Mabel E., first assistant at the Pasadena (Cal.) Public Library since 1898, was recently granted a leave of absence to assist in reorganizing the Pomona (Cal.) Public Library, with the result that she became librarian of that library on Jan. 1, 1902.

Vogr, Von Ogden, has been appointed librarian of Beloit College Library, Beloit, Wis., succeeding the late Charles A. Bacon. Mr. Vogt was a member of the Beloit graduating class of 1901, and had been financial secretary of the college since June last.

WILSON, Miss Ellen Summers, New York State Library School, 1896-98, has resigned her position as librarian of the Wylie avenue branch of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., to become librarian of the Steubenville (O.) Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification.

THE BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN. (*In Outlook*, Dec. 7, 1901. 69:869-884.)

A series of 10 brief articles, by Mary Mapes Dodge, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Edward Everett Hale, Horace E. Scudder, Frank R. Stockton, T. W. Higginson, Tudor Jenks, Agnes Repplier, Caroline M. Hewins and Nora A. Smith. Most of the writers give lists of 10 books best suited for reading by children from six to 12 years of age. There is an editorial on the same subject.

BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés. Auteurs. Tome 6: Baade-Bancroft; tome 7: Band-Barozzi. Paris, Imprim. Nationale, 1901. 8°.

BOSTON (Mass.) P. L. Annual list of new and important books added, selected from

the monthly bulletins, 1900-1901. Boston, 1902. 206 p. O.

This fifth annual list is, as usual, an interesting and useful volume. It contains 18 per cent. more titles than its predecessor, but the relative proportions of the different classes are but little changed.

The BOSTON BOOK Co.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January contains a further instalment of G. W. Cole's record of "Bermuda in periodical literature," and part first of a "Reading list in library science," compiled by Pratt Institute Free Library.

BROOKLYN LIBRARIES' CO-OPERATIVE BULLETIN. The Brooklyn Public Library and the Pratt Institute Free Library have joined in the issue of a co-operative monthly bulletin of accessions. The lists for each library are printed separately, and wired together, the edition for the Public Library having that library's list put first, and *vice versa*.

The CARDIFF (Wales) P. L. *Bulletin* for December includes a list of additions to its reference library, which will also serve as a list of books in Welsh and relating to Wales, published during the last three months.

CATALOGUS codicum manuscriptorum Bibliothecae Universitatis Lipsiensis. Katalog der Handschriften der Universitätsbibliothek zu Leipzig. 1: Die Sanskrit-Handschriften von Theodor Aufrecht. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1901. 6+493 p. 8°.

Reviewed in *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, December, p. 605.

CUTTER AUTHOR TABLES.—Hitherto libraries that had adopted the Cutter two-figure tables, if they wished to use three figures in biography, fiction, English literature, etc., have been obliged to assign the third figure themselves, because the Cutter-Sanborn three-figure tables were made independently of the two-figure tables, and could not be used in continuation of them. Different numbers would fall to almost every name. But a set of three-figure tables has at last been prepared on the same lines as the shorter tables, and in fact including them. They can be procured from C. A. Cutter, or from the Library Bureau. As they are a little smaller (and handier) than the Cutter-Sanborn tables, they can be furnished at a less price, \$2.25. To librarians that already have the two-figure tables the two new tables will be sold for their own use for \$1.50.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for December is largely devoted to a "Check list of foreign government documents on finance" in the library, compiled by Miss Hasse. The list is alphabetical by locality, with chronological subdivisions when the material recorded is considerable.

READING LIST IN LIBRARY SCIENCE; compiled by Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y. Part I. Boston, Boston Book Co., 1902. 12 p. nar. D. (*Bulletin of Bibliography* pamphlets, no. 9.)

A good classed list of the standard available literature on Librarianship; Library economy, including order department, cataloging, classification, charging systems, reference work, etc.; and Children's libraries and special work for children. Reprinted from the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, January.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for December concludes the reading list of short stories begun in the November number, and prints short lists on Ralph Waldo Emerson and the Inter-oceanic canal.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.) P. L. A finding list of genealogies and local history. Syracuse, [1901.] 131 p. O.

Arranged alphabetically under the following main headings: Serial publications, continuations, etc.; Genealogical guides; Family histories; Registers, etc.; Names and epitaphs; Heraldry; Visitations; Local histories. Printed in lefthand column only, one column being left blank for additions or corrections. Entries are as brief as possible, the date being the only information given except author and catch-title.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Bulletin* of information no. 15: November, 1901. Suggestive outlines for the study of the history of the middle west, Kentucky and Tennessee; prepared in conjunction with the School of History, University of Wisconsin. Madison, 1901. 32 p. O.

An excellent example of careful and systematic syllabus work, intended primarily for study clubs, but equally useful to students and to the reference librarian. The outlines for study are prefaced by "Suggestions for students," compactly setting forth the general subject, the arrangement of the course and the best methods for handling or adapting it. A selected list of authorities covers books, pamphlets and magazine articles; and supplemental references include a list of suggested fiction dealing with the middle west, grouped to refer to nearly all the divisions of the study outlines proper. These are followed by the 15 study outlines, which form practically a chronological record of the historical development of the sections covered. Each study has from one to seven subdivisions, each forming a separate topic with its separate references; thus, study 11, The Louisiana purchase, covers (1) Diplomatic antecedents, Napoleon's policy, the treaty; (2) Effects of the Louisiana purchase; (3) Lewis and Clark expedition; (4) Burr's con-

spiracy. The references are as far as possible to more recent literature, especially in the case of magazine articles. The bulletin is the work of F. J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, and R. G. Thwaites, of the State Historical Society.

WRIGHT, W. Catalogue of Syriac mss. preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. London, C. J. Clay & Sons, 1901. 2 v., 8°.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Harvard University Library.

Allen, Walter Spooner (Development of street railways in the commonwealth of Massachusetts); Auchincloss, William Stuart (St. Peter the apostle of Asia); Bryan, Henry Lewis (Compilation of treaties in force prepared under act of July 7, 1808); Buck, John Henry (Old plate); Butler, Carlos Antonio (The temple in the time of Christ as restored by Herod); Calkins, William Wirt (Catalog of lichens collected in Florida in 1885); Campbell, Milo De Witte (The purpose and working of the Michigan state tax commission); Delhi, Arne, assisted by George Howard Chamberlin (Norman monuments of Palermo and environs); Evans, Lawrence Boyd (Handbooks of American government); Gragg, Isaac Paul (Homes of the Massachusetts ancestors of Major General Joseph Hooker); Greenwood, James Mickleborough (Principles of education practically applied); Hall, Charles Bryan (Military records of general officers of the Confederate States of America); Hall, Micajah Otis (Rambles about Greenland in rhyme); Henshall, James Alexander (Ye gods and little fishes); Hollister, Harvey James (The importance of good tax laws); Holmes, Edwin Sanford, jr. (Wheat growing and general agricultural conditions in the Pacific coast region of the U. S.); Howe, Albert Hovey (The insular cases); Humfreville, James Lee (Twenty years among our hostile Indians); Johnson, John Edgar (The boa constrictor of the White Mountains); Koyl, Charles Herschel (The cause of foaming in locomotive boilers, and other papers); Langworthy, Charles Ford (Eggs and their uses as food); Letson, Elizabeth Jane (Post-pliocene fossils of Niagara);

- Loew, William Noah, *tr.* (Magyar poetry);
 Lumley, Eleanor Patience (The influence of
 Plautus on the comedies of Ben Jonson);
 Morrison, Hugh Alexander, *jr.* (List of books
 and of articles in periodicals relating to
 interoceanic canal and railway routes);
 Mortimer, William Golden (Peru history of
 cocoa);
 Norton, Albert James (Complete hand-book
 of Havana and Cuba);
 Palmer, Theodore Sherman and Olds, H.
 Worthington (Laws regulating the trans-
 portation and sale of game);
 Park, Orville Augustus (An index to the
 publications of the various bar associa-
 tions of America);
 Parker, Benjamin Strattan, and Heiney, Enos
 Boyd (Poets and poetry of Indiana);
 Pepper, Charles Melville (To-morrow in
 Cuba);
 Perry, Marsden Jasiel (A preliminary list of
 the Shakespearean collection of);
 Rogers, James Swift (Hope Rogers and his
 descendants);
 Saville, Marshall Howard (Cruciform struc-
 tures near Mitla);
 Simons, Algie Martin (Packington);
 Thian, Raphael Prosper (Legislative history
 of the general staff of the army of the
 United States);
 Van Deusen, Clarence Van Cortlandt (The
 primary and general election laws as
 amended by the legislature of 1899);
 Willard, George Owen (History of the Pro-
 vidence stage, 1762-1891);
 Woodlock, Thomas Francis (The anatomy of
 a railroad report and ton-mile cost).

Bibliography.

- ANCONA, Alexandre d'. Ferrari, L., Mana-
 corda, G., and Pintor, F. *Bibliografia degli
 scritti di Alessandro D'Ancona.* Firenze,
 G. Barbèra, 1901. 48 p. 8°.
- BORMANN, Edwin. *Die Kunst des Pseud-
 onyms: 12 literarhistorisch-bibliograph-
 ische Essays.* Leipzig, Edwin Bormann's
 Selbstverlag, 1901. 11+135 p. 8°.
- BOYS. Forbush, William Byron. *The boy
 problem: a study in social pedagogy; with
 an introduction by G. Stanley Hall.* 2d ed.
 Boston, The Pilgrim Press, [1901.] 194 p.
 12°, net, 75 c.
- Contains a 7-page classified list of books and
 pamphlets relating to boys and social work
 with them. The list includes only such works
 as the author has found helpful.
- CARDUCCI, Giosué. *Salveraglio, Filippo. Sag-
 gio di bibliografia carducciana.* Roma, soc.
 edit. Dante Alighieri, 1901. 15 p. 8°.

Reprinted from the *Rivista d'Italia*; con-
 tains record of Carducci's poetry only, al-
 though the compiler has in preparation a
 complete bibliography of all Carducci's work.

- CATLIN, George. Miner, William Harvey.
 George Catlin: a short memoir of the man
 with an annotated bibliography of his writ-
 ings. Part 2: Bibliography. (*In Literary
 Collector*, December, 3:79-83.)

Lists 28 items, with careful annotations.
 There is an interesting appendix of notes by
 Miss Elizabeth Catlin, daughter of George
 Catlin.

- CREMATION. Cobb, John Storer. *A quarter
 century of cremation in North America:
 being a report of progress in the United
 States and Canada, etc.* Boston, Knight
 & Millet, 1901. 8+189 p. 12°.

Contains an extensive bibliography (pages
 123-161) of works published in the 19th cen-
 tury, American and European. Titles are
 classified by countries and arranged chrono-
 logically under each country. The list is fol-
 lowed by an index of authors and one of
 periodicals.

- CUBAN LITERATURE. Hills, Elijah Clarence,
ed. *Bardos Cubanos: antología de las me-
 jores poesías líricas de Heredia, "Plácido,"
 Avellaneda, Milánés, Mendive, Luaces,
 Zenea.* Boston, D. C. Heath & Co., 1901.
 4+162 p. 12°, 60 c.

Contains a five-page bibliography, nearly all
 the works being in the Spanish language.

CHARLES EVANS, secretary and librarian of
 the Chicago Historical Society, and one of
 the veteran members of the American Library
 Association, issues a circular announcing the
 publication of his comprehensive and elabor-
 ate record of "American bibliography, 1639-
 1820, A.D." This is to be "a chronological dic-
 tionary of all books, pamphlets and periodi-
 cal publications printed in the United States
 of America from the genesis of printing in
 1639 down to and including the year 1820,
 with bibliographical and biographical notes."
 The first volume will cover the period 1639-
 1749, and it is thought that in all the work
 will comprise six volumes, one volume ap-
 pearing each year. Mr. Evans' purpose is to
 furnish a record of American literary produc-
 tion from its beginning to the period where
 the work is taken up more or less fully by
 available publications, as Roorbach (1820-
 1861), Norton (1852-1855), Kelly (1861-
 1871) and then through the "American cat-
 alogue" volumes. The publication of the
 work is undertaken as a private enterprise by
 Mr. Evans, and it will be sold only by sub-
 scription, each copy being signed and num-
 bered. The work will be chronological in ar-

rangement, with full indexes of authors and subjects and printers and publishers, and it is estimated that when it is completed it will embrace about 70,000 titles. The price is set at \$15 per volume. The circular, which will be of general interest to librarians, may be obtained of Mr. Evans, 1045 Pratt avenue, Rogers Park, Chicago.

GREEN, Samuel Abbott. Ten facsimile reproductions relating to Old Boston and neighborhood. Boston, [For sale by G. E. Littlefield,] 1901. 8+44 p.+facsim. Q. \$10.

The facsimiles included in this handsome volume are: *Publick Occurrences*, the earliest American newspaper, 1690, and the decree for its suppression; Hubbard's map of New England, 1677; Rev. Samuel Willard's "Useful Instructions," 1673, the earliest Boston imprint; Increase Mather's sermon, "The wicked man's portion," 1675; Thomas Thacher's "Brief rule to guide the common people of New England how to order themselves and theirs in the small pox or measles," 1678; The catalog of "the library of the late Reverend and Learned Mr. Samuel Lee," 1693, the earliest book catalog printed in this country; Bonner's map of Boston, 1722; the earliest print of Harvard College, 1726; Joshua Green's "Plot of Cambridge common," 1784; and Butler's map of Groton, Mass., 1832. The facsimiles are admirably reproduced and each is prefaced by a careful and interesting bibliographical and historical description.

HAEBLER, C. Typographie iberique du quinzième siècle: reproduction en facsimile de tous les caractères typographiques employés en Espagne et en Portugal jusqu'à l'année 1500; avec notices critiques et bibliographiques. Lieferung 1. Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1901. subs., 16m.

THE INSTITUTE INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE *Bulletin*, fasc. 3-6, is devoted largely to the addresses and report of proceedings of the International Congress of Bibliography at Paris, Aug. 16-18, 1900. The need of an international scheme for statistics of literary production is presented by Paul Otlet; bibliographies of chemistry and chemical industries are reviewed by Jules Garçon, who describes briefly the scope of his own enterprise, the "Encyclopédie universelle des industries tinctoriales et des industries annexes"; there is a "Memorandum concerning the principles on which a catalog of official documents must be constructed," by Frank Campbell, based upon his "Catalogue of Indian official documents"; an interesting exposition of the necessity for a general international scheme for the alphabetical arrangement of authors' names; and other papers in kindred fields.

MISSIONS. Hodgkins, Louise Manning. Via

Christi: an introduction to the study of missions. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901. 19+251 p. 16°, net, 50 c.; pap., 30 c. Contains a six-page bibliography.

TUNIS. Bégouën, C. Notes et documents pour servir à une bibliographie de l'histoire de la Tunisie: sièges de Tunis (1535) et de Mahédia (1550). Toulouse, [Paris, Picard et fils,] 1901. 106 p. facsim. 8°.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC WORK IN PREPARATION.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE.—John Louis Haney and Abraham S. Wolf Rosenbach, of the University of Pennsylvania, announce that they have been engaged for several years upon "an extensive bibliography of English and American literature," with the intention of supplying "a definitive finding-list for all books, theses, monographs, magazine articles and reviews dealing with significant English and American authors and their works." It is purposed to include German, French and other foreign material. The compilers state that they realize "that it will be necessary to ask for the co-operation of scholars and bibliographers who have paid special attention to detailed portions of the subject; but deem it advisable to defer a request for such aid until we have made definite arrangements for the publication of the work."

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

THE Smithsonian Institution has received a letter from James Walter Smith, of London, stating that he is the author of an article entitled "The Zeppelin air ship," published in the *Strand Magazine*, September, 1900, and reprinted in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1900. The article appeared under the *nom-de-plume* of Thomas E. Curtis. CYRUS ADLER.

"FEMALE life in prison; by a prison matron." The fact that the late F. W. Robinson was the author of this book is definitely stated by Theodore Watts-Dunton, in the *Athenaeum*, Dec. 14, 1901. Mr. Dunton says: "After a while he [F. W. Robinson] started a third series which he called 'The prison stories,' beginning with 'Female life in prison; by a prison matron.' This book was also a great success. It consisted of sketches and stories of various prison characters, based in part upon the personal record of a real prison matron. For perfect realism it was worthy of Defoe. No one dreamed for a moment but that it was the work of a prison matron, who had recorded her real experiences. 'Jane Cameron,' by the author of 'Female life in prison,' and 'Prison characters' were each of them a great success, and, like the first of the series, these books were believed to be genuine records of prison life."



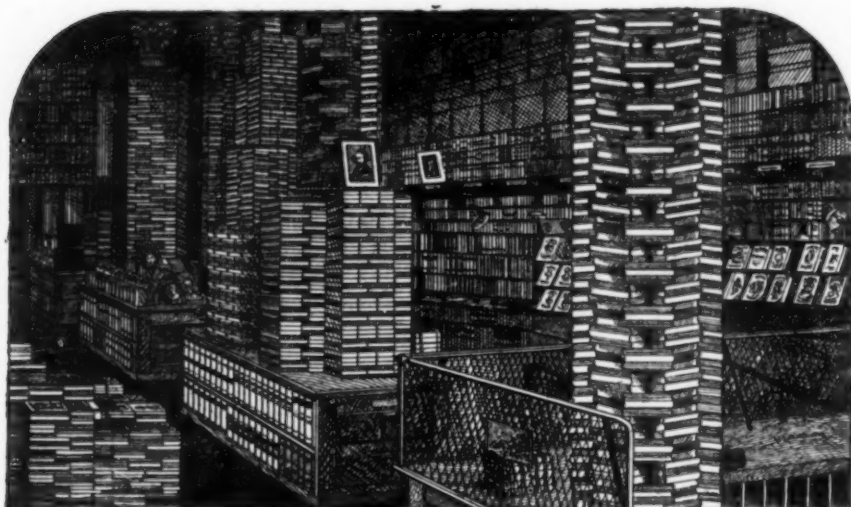
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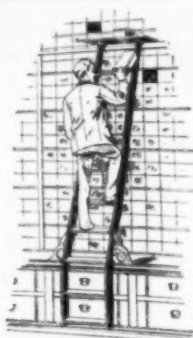
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